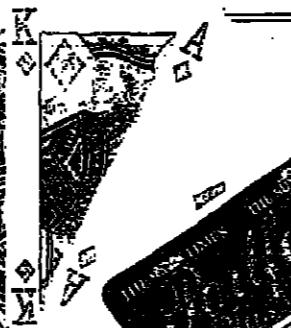


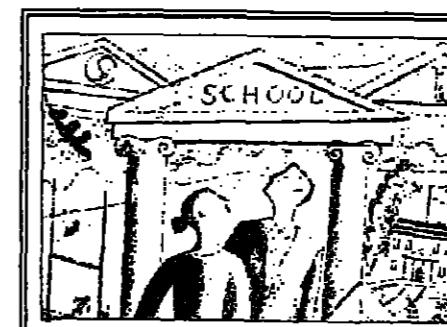
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Business News Page 20



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Smith hit by eve-of-conference walkout

Gould quits over Labour EC policy

PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

TORY SPLIT Howard widens rift on Europe

By SHEILA GUNN
AND NICHOLAS WOOD

JOHN Major's troubles deepened yesterday when two of his Cabinet ministers clashed openly over the prospect of Britain being relegated to the slow lane of a two-speed Europe.

Michael Howard, environment secretary, delighted Euro-sceptics by insisting Britain should put its national interests first and appeared unconcerned at the threat of France, Germany and the Benelux countries forging ahead in a two-speed Europe. But John Gummer, the agriculture minister, said that Britain needed to be a "little less selfish" and to look at the whole European picture.

In a further indication of Cabinet troubles over Europe, Mr Howard also fell out with Tristan Garel-Jones, the minister for Europe, over the Maastricht treaty. The environment secretary argued that the treaty needed to be made "more acceptable" to the British people while Mr Garel-Jones insisted renegotiation was not on the table and failure to ratify would be a humiliating setback for Britain.

Meanwhile, Norman Lamont will attempt to cool the dispute on the future of the European exchange rate mechanism today by appealing to other European finance ministers to be more open-minded about debating its reform.

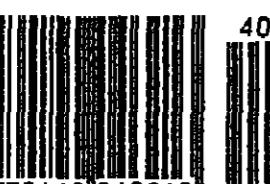
Following comments from continental politicians over the weekend in support of the present system, the chancellor is expected to use the regular Ecofin meeting in Brussels to emphasise the weaknesses shown up by the economic turmoil in recent weeks.

Mr Lamont, who will chair the meeting, will seek to persuade the other ministers to prepare positive ideas for reforming the ERM in time for the emergency conference in Birmingham on October 16.

Two polls among Conservative backbench MPs

Continued on page 16, col 8

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BRYAN Gould resigned from the shadow cabinet yesterday declaring that he could no longer support the Labour leadership's economic and European policies.

His departure means that it is certain to become the standard-bearer for about 60 Labour rebels who oppose the party's support for the Maastricht treaty.

Mr Gould, who was shadow heritage secretary, went out in a blaze of publicity, announcing his decision at a fringe meeting on the eve of the party conference and marring Labour's efforts to present itself as more united on Europe than the Tories.

Many friends urged him to stay and argue his case within the shadow cabinet, but he dismissed it as a "gag and straitjacket which suppresses real debate". He said that Labour had yet to recognise the "futility and damaging consequences of putting defence of the exchange rate at the heart of economic policy".

He added: "I must stand up for what I think is right, and I was not prepared to get drawn into and therefore compromised by a system of collective responsibility." There was a danger that politicians of all parties would be led into a conspiracy that would deny the British people a say about their future.

Last night union leaders and MPs attacked him for diverting public attention from the government's turmoil over Europe. Bill Jordan, president of the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union, accused him of tossing the sinking Tory government a lifebelt and said: "I'm not surprised that he is going, but I am surprised that he has given so little thought to party unity that he has chosen the eve of the conference to do it."

Among the Labour leadership, the timing of his resignation provoked irritation in that it overshadowed preparations for what the party expects to be a successful conference exploiting government disarray.

Mr Gould regretted the distraction but said that there was "never a right moment". He disclosed that he had deliberately not resigned after last Wednesday's national executive and shadow cabinet meetings so as not to blunt John Smith's offensive against

Labour lost the election because it failed to recognise the aspirations of the sort of people who watch television programmes such as *Only Fools and Horses* or read the novels of Frederick Forsyth and Jilly Cooper, according to a Fabian Society report on what went wrong in April. Peter Riddell — Page 12

the government the following day.

Of the handful of shadow cabinet rebels, Mr Gould, defeated by Mr Smith in the leadership contest 10 weeks ago, had always seemed the most likely to go. Last night there was relief in the leadership camp that such an obvious dissenter had gone.

"The split stories will be a little harder to write now," one leadership source said.

Mr Smith said: "Bryan Gould expressed a view which is not that of the shadow cabinet and he has clearly accepted that collective responsibility applies. The rules of collective responsibility are therefore reaffirmed."

Mr Gould went to the fringe meeting after attending Labour's national executive, where he twice voted against Mr Smith during yesterday's pre-conference session, over a referendum on Maastricht and then over defence spending.

As he left the Imperial Hotel, Mr Gould posted his resignation letter to Mr Smith in the internal mail box.

In it he said that he intended to set out his strongly held views on the economy and the future of Europe. "I acknowledge that I cannot do this without breaching the rules of collective responsibility by which members of the shadow cabinet are bound. I am accordingly and with deep regret obliged to resign from the shadow cabinet."

Mr Gould then went to the Baronial Hall, at the Winter Gardens, to prepare for his speech to the Common Market Safeguards Committee. There he told close confidants, including Peter Shore, the former cabinet minister whom he once served as a PPS, of his decision.

As he waited to speak, a member of Mr Smith's staff handed Mr Gould his reply.

In it Mr Smith said that after the clear decision taken by the shadow cabinet on Europe he recognised that Mr Gould could not advance a contrary view and remain a member of it. "I regret but respect your decision," he said.

Mr Gould said that he had no illusions about how rapidly he would be "disowned and marginalised" for his decision to speak out. Tonight he risks losing his place on the national executive in the annual elections.

Studies of constituency party ballot results suggest that Neil Kinnock will be elected to the NEC, and that Gordon Brown the shadow chancellor, will win a seat for the first time. Labour insiders suggest that both Mr Gould and the veteran leftwinger Tony Benn could be ousted, and that Tony Blair, shadow home secretary, could fail in his first attempt to be chosen.

The conference will open this morning with an economic debate in which Mr Brown plans to highlight government divisions over Europe. He is to set out Labour's recovery package in greater detail.

This afternoon the conference will debate the party's new European policy and is expected easily to defeat an emergency motion calling for a referendum on the Maastricht treaty.

At the executive meeting yesterday, only Mr Gould, Dennis Skinner and Tony Benn voted for a referendum, but another shadow cabinet member, David Blunkett, abstained. Mr Smith suffered a more serious revolt on defence spending. Mr Gould was one of 10 executive members who voted against the leadership in favour of a motion calling for Britain's defence spending to be reduced to that of the European average.

Mr Gould had sat on his decision to resign for four days. "I felt my decision had become inevitable as from last Wednesday when my request that we should not close the door on a referendum was not granted," he said. "I refrained from making my decision clear at that point because I did not want to cut across the very important Commons debate the next day, and John Smith took full and very effective advantage of that opportunity."



Ungagged: Bryan Gould in reflective mood after announcing his resignation

Zulu march erupts after ANC ambush

FROM RAY KENNEDY
IN KWAMASHU

VIOLENCE broke out yesterday when more than 50,000 Zulus, defiantly brandishing spears and sticks, marched through this teeming township outside Durban, a stronghold of the African National Congress.

They had heard King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KwaZulu's first minister, denounce the deal reached on Saturday between President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, to put constitutional negotiations back on track.

Chief Buthelezi declared that he was withdrawing both the KwaZulu homeland government and the two-million-strong Inkatha Freedom Party from talks with the government as a direct result of the de Klerk-Mandela summit and accused Mr Mandela of "anti-Zulu racism".

Hundreds of South African and KwaZulu police mounted an unprecedented joint operation to keep the Zulus and ANC supporters apart. Nevertheless, as the crowd left the Princess Magogo soccer stadium, bands of ANC supporters were waiting in ambush.

At least one man was killed and five were wounded when gunmen on a train speeding through the township opened fire at random on the crowds alongside the track. Within seconds hundreds of marchers, heading back to a nearby hostel, raced across the track to attack the home of a suspected ANC supporter.

A police helicopter swooped as KwaZulu and South African police rapidly encircled the marchers and forced them back to the road with tear gas.

Chief Buthelezi told his supporters: "I warn against the danger of South Africa indulging in what would amount to 'ethnic cleansing' which is taking place in Yugoslavia."

ANC denounced, page 11

163 die in Nigeria air crash

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

Spending on BBC television programmes next autumn may have to be cut back because an accounting mix-up allowed programme makers to overspend by about £50 million this year, nearly 8 per cent of the network's budget. The BBC has just cut 1,250 jobs in an effort to economise — Page 16

Judging judges

Lazy or rude judges should face disciplinary action, according to the chairman of the Bar Council, Lord Gareth Williams of Mostyn told the Bar conference that an inspectorate should monitor the performance of judges, and also called for them to retire earlier — Page 4

Fraud check

The Bank of England has called in the Serious Fraud Office to check after its own investigations failed to find any truth in allegations that the Bank of Credit and Commerce International bribed officials at the Bank, its British regulator — Page 17

Gascoigne hurt

Paul Gascoigne's first league match for the Italian club, Lazio, was cut short in Rome yesterday when he injured his right knee. Ruptured ligaments in the same knee had kept him out of action for the previous 16 months. Lazio said the latest injury was not serious — Page 30

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Richest woman in Britain is Greek shipping heiress

By JOE JOSEPH

EVEN a girl's diamonds pale against the long-term charms of a rich relative, according to a new list of the 250 richest women in Britain, which shows that while some people's money is hereditary, far more is still inherited.

Of the top 50 names on the list, 27 inherited their money. Nine more owe their wealth to widowhood, six married it and one became rich through divorce. Only five women made their own money in business. One, Sheena Easton, made it as an entertainer. Barbara Cartland became the 34th richest by writing romances that are presumably devoured by heiresses with time to kill between lunch and dinner.

Top of the list, published today in *BusinessAge* magazine, is Christine Goulandris, 44, who inherited half her father's shipping fortune at the age of five. Her wealth is now put at £290 million, which buys plenty of diamonds, even with a devalued pound. The family is Greek in origin, but she is British and has lived here all her life. She is even richer than her husband, Tony O'Reilly, the millionaire head of the Heinz



Goulandris: joined the seriously rich at age of 5

food empire. Her official occupation is racehorse owner.

The Queen, another heiress and racehorse owner, manages only tenth place, with a fortune of £100 million, excluding state-owned assets.

Trade first rears head in thirteenth place, through Lakshmi Shivdasani's £94 million. She took over the reins of her husband's business after he died and left her an empire ranging from hotels and food canning to Swiss banking and French vineyards. Britain's noisiest businesswoman, Anita Roddick, ranks 32nd, with the £45

million she has made out of Body Shop.

Kevin Cahill, who compiled the league table, says: "Women have a long way to go in terms of obtaining their fair share of the modern industrial and commercial wealth of Britain by actually creating state-owned assets.

For those women who have not inherited any money, are not and never have been married to tycoons, and who would not recognise a profitable food canning factory from a cucumber-and-guano hair gel, the world of

Continued on page 16, col 2

Dissident backbenchers threaten prime minister's authority

Major faces sternest leadership test yet as Euro rebellion grows

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major faces the most crucial two weeks of his leadership as he tries to contain the open warfare within the Conservative party over Britain's future in Europe.

Senior Tory figures made clear over the weekend that the prime minister needs to reassess his authority as ministers, as well as backbench MPs, began to fall out publicly over the fate of the Maastricht treaty and whether Britain should rejoin the European exchange-rate mechanism.

He will discuss the increasingly unloved treaty with Poul Schlüter, the Danish prime minister, in London on Wednesday and he is also planning to fly to Paris this week for wide-ranging talks with France's President Mitterrand. But he must also look

ahead to next week's Conservative party conference, which will be dominated by disputes on the government's future economic and European policies.

Two opinion polls of the Tory backbenchers showed growing scepticism about Europe and a wide split on whether to ditch the treaty Bill or renege it with or without amendments. Most disturbing for the prime minister were conflicting comments on the Bill from Michael Howard, the environment secretary and a Euro-sceptic, and Tristan Garel-Jones, the minister for Europe.

Mr Garel-Jones said it would be an "humiliation" and a setback for Britain if parliament failed to ratify the treaty and talked of "pervasive and reckless Europhobes". But Mr Howard said he did not want the Bill brought back to the Commons until it had been made "more acceptable" to people. This would be done by a clear statement that decisions in the European Community would be left to member states and national parliaments, he said. Mr Howard acknowledged there were "differences" of emphasis within the Tory party over Europe but denied it was split into two camps.

Sir Marcus Fox, chairman of the Tory 1922 backbench committee, urged ministers to use next week's party conference in Brighton to spell out their position after the "traumatic" events of the pound's withdrawal from the ERM. Indicating the scale of unrest within the party both in and out of parliament, he said there were some anxious Tories and a lot of people were delighted Britain had left the ERM.

Sir Marcus, who acts as the voice of the Tory backbenchers, said: "I, for one, want ministers to come out fighting and the party conference, I believe, is going to be a very good platform indeed." He said Mr Major would survive but conceded there were divisions within the party over Europe.

"I believe that there will be a compromise between these positions. We cannot go on and we won't go on, we are not going to bring our party down over this issue."

A poll by NOP for *On the Record*, the BBC programme transmitted yesterday, which questioned 112 of the 251 Tory backbench MPs, found that 43 wanted the government to abandon the Maastricht Bill and 38 wanted to press ahead. Twenty-three said it depended on whether changes were made and eight did not know.

Of the 43 who wanted the Bill abandoned, 32 said they were prepared to vote against

Tory split, page 1



Howard: defended government record against master of the inquisitorial interview

Tough brief for party lawyer

By NICHOLAS WOOD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major woke up yesterday morning knowing he needed a good lawyer. The front pages were full of the widening cabinet rift over Europe and the rebels were said to be plotting to ambush the prime minister at next week's party conference in Brighton. David Mellor, Mr Major's favourite QC in the election campaign, had gone. It was time to send for Michael Howard.

Mr Howard's brief was formidable. The government's economic and foreign policies had been blown away by the speculative hurricane of black Wednesday, while the cabinet's efforts to find a convincing alternative had met with derision. Even worse, the prosecuting counsel would be Brian Walden, an acknowledged master of the inquisitorial interview.

Not that Mr Howard, the environment secretary, is any stranger to defending a difficult case. Two years after entering the Commons at the relatively advanced age of 42, as a junior minister at the

trust in Labour. A softly spoken but steely barrister, he played skilfully on fears that for all the reforms of the Kinnock years, the union barons still pulled Labour's strings.

He was made environment secretary immediately after the election and was put in charge of unpicking the last threads of the policy he once so vehemently defended. The council tax comes in next year and it is Mr Howard's job to ensure that it does not prove a "poll tax on wheels".

After fighting two seats in his twenties, Mr Howard spent the next decade building up lucrative legal practice, taking silk in 1982. At 34 he married Sandra Paul, a 1960s fashion model.

Yesterday, as Mr Walden alternately bullied and cajoled in his attempts to expose the "con" of cabinet unity, Mr Howard kept his Euro-sceptic instincts in check. Only at the end did the mask slip. By indicating that he was untroubled by the prospect of a two-tier Europe, with Britain enjoying the freedom of the second rank, he kept the internal debate on the boil.

HOWARD PROFILE

Tory split, page 1

Restless, isolated intellectual who lost trust and support of his party

By PETER RIDDELL

RESIGNATIONS come in two categories: those forced on a minister or shadow spokesman over a personal incident, and those arising from a dispute over policy. While David Mellor's resignation last Thursday as national heritage secretary was in the first category, Bryan Gould's resignation yesterday as his shadow was in the second.

It was much more like the departures of Nigel Lawson and Sir Geoffrey Howe from the Thatcher government in 1989 and 1990. In each case strains built up over time and were aggravated by personal differences before a final breaking point came.

Yesterday was not the first time that Mr Gould has left office over Europe. In February 1977, he was sacked as parliamentary private secretary to Peter Shore, his old friend and fellow critic of the European community, because he voted against proposals to harmonise customs duties with the EC.

Opposition to Britain's membership of the community has been a consistent theme of his career ever since he worked in Brussels as a British diplomat in the 1967-68 period and became disillusioned with the workings of the community. That has been allied to his criticism of anything smacking of monetarism or a strong pound

policy. During his first period in parliament as a backbencher MP in the late 1970s, Mr Gould regularly caused waves by his criticism of British policy towards the EC, and by urging a further fall in the pound even during the sterling crisis of 1976. After losing Southampton Test in May 1979, he returned to the Commons in June 1983 as the MP for Dagenham.

Mr Gould has never been happy with Labour's embrace of the EC over the past five years and with John Smith's enthusiasm for the exchange rate mechanism, both as shadow chancellor and party leader. Mr Gould kept his dissent down to acceptable levels until recent months when the French referendum on Maastricht and sterling's withdrawal

Significantly, he had minimal support from senior Labour figures for his campaign this summer for the leadership and deputy leadership. His

campaign turned into an embarrassing row as he was beaten by more than nine-to-one by Mr Smith and was squeezed into third place for the deputy leadership. Then he was given the minor portfolio of national heritage after being re-elected to the Shadow Cabinet in July. He seemed more restless.

Mr Gould has always been

something of an outsider at Westminster, partly because of his upbringing in New Zealand until he came to England in his early 20s — and partly because of his cleverness, which he does not always hide. A Balliol graduate with a first-class law degree, he was top of the Foreign Office entrance exams and then a highly regarded Oxford don before he entered the Commons. He displays similarities to Richard Crossman, an equally clever, though less charming and affable, Labour intellectual of an earlier generation. Like Crossman, Mr Gould has become a maverick.

He has now put himself at the lead of those outside the hard-left who oppose the leadership line on Europe. But, as the overwhelming votes on the party's national executive committee yesterday on a Maastricht referendum showed, Mr Smith has the majority on his side. Mr Gould's resignation looks more like a gesture of frustration than a serious threat to the leadership.

GOULD PROFILE

With deep regret ...

IN HIS resignation letter to the Labour leader, Mr Gould wrote: "I shall later this afternoon be speaking at a fringe meeting at which I shall set out my strongly held views on the economy and the future of Europe. I assure you of my warm personal regard and I wish you and the shadow cabinet every success in achieving a Labour general election victory at the earliest possible moment. Yours sincerely, Bryan."

Resignation, page 1
Party conference, page 6
Leading article, page 13

NEWS IN BRIEF

10m Britons below EC 'decency' wage

Nearly 10 million British workers earn less than the European decency threshold of £207 a week, the Low Pay Unit said yesterday. An analysis of Department of Employment statistics showed the pay gap between the lowest and average earners was the greatest since records began in 1886, said the LPU.

Chris Pond, director of the unit, said: "Caught between the devil of recession and the deep blue sea of government labour market policy, the working poor are increasing in numbers and declining in prosperity." Philip Pearson, a research officer, said the pay gap had widened dramatically in the past decade, making Britain "the sweatshop of Europe". He added: "The lowest paid workers, including hotel porters, kitchen staff and workers in the clothing trade, now earn about £150 a week — that's £100 less a week than the average British earner."

The LPU analysis claimed the poorest tenth of men working in manual jobs earned just 62.8% of the average earnings for this group. This compared with the previous record low of 63.4% in 1991. Excluding overtime, 9.89 million workers — four in 10 of the adult workforce — earned less than the Council of Europe's decency threshold. Jobs dry up, page 5

Ramblers stage protest

Members of the Ramblers' Association yesterday set out to cross the Bayham Abbey estate, near Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, where they claim public footpaths have been blocked since 1910 (John Young writes). The action was part of the association's "Forbidden Britain" day of protest, intended to highlight rights of way that have been closed off by landowners or allowed to become impenetrable. Among the targets chosen by the association, which claims a membership of nearly 90,000, was Hadrian's Wall in Cumbria, where ramblers say a farmer insists a nearby footpath was incorrectly designated 50 years ago. Another was Stapleford Woods, near Newark, Nottinghamshire.

The Neil Kinnock Show

Neil Kinnock, who has been suggested as one of Britain's two European Community commissioners in Brussels, is to take over the helm of *The Jimmy Young Show* on BBC Radio 2 for a week from November 2 while Mr Young is on holiday (Melinda Wittstock writes). The former Labour leader, who is seeking to join the party's national executive committee at the party conference in Blackpool this week, has never previously presented a radio programme. His wife Glenys presented *The Jimmy Young Show* in November 1989. Mr Kinnock said: "Jim is a real master of the airwaves, but this is my big opportunity to be tough from the other side of the microphone."

Swan killed on Avon

A campaign to re-establish a permanent swan population on the river at Stratford-upon-Avon has suffered a setback after the female of the town's first breeding pair for several years was found dead, shot in the head by an air gun pellet (Craig Seton writes). Lucy and her mate Fairfax had produced seven cygnets this summer. Her death came as Cyril Dennis, a district councillor and the town's unofficial swan-keeper, unsuccessfully called on the council to ban fishing on the Avon in Stratford to help protect the swans. Mr Dennis, 44, believes Stratford's swan population rapidly declined in the 1960s as a result of pollution and lead poisoning caused by ingesting lead weights abandoned by anglers.

Prisoners smash cells

Sixty inmates at Britain's newest prison smashed television sets, chairs, games equipment and a pool table during a protest at what they believed was a reduction in their leisure time. Trouble broke out at Holme House Prison at Stockton, Cleveland, when young remand prisoners refused to return to their cells. Twenty-six inmates later gave up the protest but others began destroying rooms in their wing. The outburst prompted a similar riot in the next block, where prisoners started breaking up their cells. The prisoners eventually surrendered early yesterday morning. Facilities at the category B prison, which opened in May, include a gym, a five-a-side football hall and games rooms.

Jubilee Line rescue

A formal offer to save London Underground's proposed £1.7 billion Jubilee line extension between Green Park and Stratford via Canary Wharf will be submitted to the government on Wednesday, Ernst & Young, the project administrators, announced yesterday (Michael Dynes writes). The Jubilee extension, widely seen as vital to the government's attempts to regenerate London's Docklands, was shelved in March after the failure of Olympia & York, the Canary Wharf developer, to make an initial £40 million down payment towards its cost. Bankers have apparently now reached agreement on a private-sector contribution towards the cost of the scheme.

Toddler unscathed



Police will make further attempts today to coax a three-year-old girl into giving details of what happened during the 12 hours she was missing at the weekend (Jeremy Knight writes). Lauren Cartledge was found safe and well yesterday morning as she toddled past a mobile police station set up where she had vanished the previous evening. Police in Preston, Lancashire, said she had not been assaulted but her clothes showed no signs that she had spent the night out of doors. A police spokesman said: "It is a mystery. She is well and not injured, but although there was some slight rain in the early hours she was not wet." A police woman is to question her gently about her night away from home today.

Chess clash resumes

The chess championship between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky resumes after a week and a half's break with game 12 in Belgrade on Wednesday (Raymond Keene writes). The first half of the match was played in Montenegro. So far Fischer leads by five wins to two with four draws. The victor will be the first man to score ten wins. When the match started at the beginning of September it was unclear whether Fischer, the reclusive American genius, would be able to recapture his old magic after 20 years away from the board. Such fears were dispelled with his brilliant victory in game seven, however, it has been all Fischer.

Agencies fear cut in aid

By DAVID WATTS

INDEPENDENT relief agencies, including Oxfam and Save the Children, reacted with dismay yesterday to the threat of British overseas aid reductions, while Labour said that a cut would be like a finger on the windpipe of the starving young of Africa.

The apocalyptic view of Michael Meacher, the Labour shadow minister for overseas development, signalled a new political row with Baroness Chalker, the Foreign Office minister, who has pinned her considerable reputation on increased British foreign aid.

She was keeping a low profile at the weekend but signals from the government indicated that the new spending round could see a cut of 10 to 15 per cent, or £250 million, in foreign aid.

She has only recently returned from a trip to southern Africa including Somalia which reduced her to tears at times. She said it was one of the most harrowing experiences of her life.

Most agencies believe that the cuts will be focused on long-term development projects and will, therefore, affect, among other things, the commitments made by Britain at the Rio ecological summit.

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Family firms join forces to fight bankruptcy decisions

By TONY DAWE

FAMILIES facing eviction from their homes after banks recalled loans are joining forces to campaign for a change in the insolvency laws and for better treatment by leading banks.

Gill Hankey, her husband, daughter and 76-year-old mother must leave their hillside home overlooking the River Humber in a fortnight because Lloyds Bank has called in the overdraft on what the family regarded as a successful business.

She has become a leading official of the Bankruptcy Association, which wants the law changed so that people who have fallen into debt through business failure or other misfortune are treated as "honest citizens".

Eddy Weatherill and his wife, who suffers from multiple sclerosis, are fighting to stay in their home on the edge of the Cambridgeshire fens after their bank withdrew overdraft facilities. They are leading members of the Bank Action Group, whose aim is to challenge the "high-handed

attitudes" taken by banks towards business customers. The group says banks have caused much unnecessary misery and hardship.

Both families are undoubtedly victims of the recession but a study of their cases suggests that it was neither government policy nor desperate creditors that brought them down but the hard line taken by their bankers. Both say their businesses could have proved successful.

The Hankeys, whose case will be featured in tonight's *World in Action* programme "Going Bust" on the ITV network, went from nothing when they started their asbestos removal business to a turnover of £1.1 million in three years. They were employing 40 staff on contracts for local authorities and privatised companies when Lloyds Bank put in an independent accountant to report on the company's solvency.

"We had £200,000 worth of blue-chip contracts but the accountant said we could expect to receive only a quarter of

the money," Mrs Hankey said. "We had £200,000 worth of stock but the accountant valued it at only £50,000 and said the company was unable to clear its £141,000 overdraft. The bank gave us four days to find the money and when we failed made us bankrupt."

Receivers were appointed, and within two weeks sold the company for £35,000. The Hankeys were employed until the contracts were finished but were left owing the bank £86,000. As their overdraft had been secured on their home in South Ferriby, the only answer was to sell.

"This has split up the family," Mrs Hankey said. "Our eldest daughter has left home because of the tensions we must find local authority housing for my mother, who had a granny flat with us, and we shall stay with friends, but the bank doesn't seem to care about people."

Mrs Hankey now works as national officer of the Bankruptcy Association, helping others in financial difficulty and campaigning for a change in the insolvency laws.

"The law is designed to protect powerful and vested interests and to punish debtors as criminals," she said, adding that the matrimonial home should be taken out of bankruptcy proceedings.

The Bank Action Group is campaigning for fair play from the banks, which it claims have threatened the viability of thousands of small businesses through high interest rates, overcharging on accounts and cavalier decisions.

Mr Weatherill became a founder member of the group after his family company Interior Images was effectively put out of business by Lloyds Bank. "We were tendering for a £50,000 contract last April but were close to our £40,000 overdraft limit and needed more funds to supply materials and labour for the contract," he said. "The bank refused to extend our limit by a penny more and then demanded that we raise our own capital to match the overdraft." The Weatherills extended their house and got a mortgage based on its new value, but they say that the bank used their £40,000 to pay off the overdraft and refused to allow them any more funds. "We had a recurring debt on the new mortgage which we could not service and we could not even afford petrol for the car." The family was forced to rely on unemployment and social security benefits.

Another force may choose another standard hand weapon or automatic and different types of rifle or carbine. The Steyr, which costs about £800 for a basic weapon, may be considered suitable for London, but a rural force may decide to buy more expensive rifles on which they rely more heavily.

Variations, however, may cause training difficulties. All firearms training is provided by six regional centres. Officers sent to one centre may be trained on the guns used by the force running that centre, not those used by their own force. Specialised courses for bodyguard training could also benefit from standardisation.



Out in the cold: Eddy Weatherill fights eviction

Police seek savings on gun purchases

By STEWART TENDER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

CHIEF constables are investigating the standardisation of police firearms in an attempt to improve national training and bring savings on orders from manufacturers.

At the moment purchases are controlled only by Home Office guidelines on ammunition that police can use. These preclude some powerful forms, such as the modern equivalent of the dum dum round.

Although the number of officers trained and authorised to use guns has dropped, many forces have established highly specialised units to provide armed cover. Twenty-four of the 43 forces in England and Wales keep armed response units; mobile officers who keep guns in their cars. The rising use of arms in crime has forced police to invest in more modern weapons.

The Metropolitan Police, the force with the largest number of qualified firearms officers in mainland Britain, relies on four basic types of gun. The 1,500 operational

weapons available for London officers includes standard Smith and Wesson model 10 revolvers, Glock 9mm automatics for bodyguard work and some specialist units, and Heckler and Koch MP5 9mm carbines that are used at Heathrow or for special duties.

The force also has 50 Steyr rifles for long-range marksmanship.

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£sd finally vanishes as florin flounders

John Young asks whether our new coin is just a step on the road to a single European currency and plastic money



Heavy metal: the 10p and its lighter replacement

your average trouser was also loaded down with what would nowadays be considered outrageously large pennies and halfpennies? Halfpenny? Yes, £d. about one fifth of 1p. Nowadays it would pay for a quarter of a postage stamp.

Holes in pockets, or handbags, are the pretext for the introduction of the modern 10p, which will replace the last remnant of the old coinage.

The government would

have us believe that we are finally liberated from the crippling burden of a pocketful of heavy metal, and can now march confidently forward into the brave new world of exchange-rate mechanism, the euro and the all-purpose plastic card.

Does anyone believe that? Do you? The real reason why coins are getting smaller is, of course, that they are rapidly becoming more expensive to produce than their face value.

Leading article, page 13



Softly, softly: WPCs Beryl Fennell, left, and Joanne Easen at a press conference in Rayleigh, Essex, yesterday

Girl's rapist 'being shielded'

By RAY CLANCY

SEVERAL men have been questioned about the rape of a girl aged eight who was attacked in a park on her way to school. They have been eliminated from enquiries, Essex police said last night.

The men were questioned after a girl gave female officers a further detailed description of her attacker. She said that it was not management policy to provide details of her attacker.

More than 200 calls from the public are being followed up by detectives who believe that someone may be shielding the rapist. "We must find this man before he attacks again. We believe someone knows who he is," Det Supt Ivan Dibley, leading the investigation, said.

The girl was trying to catch

up with friends in the park when she was pulled into bushes and raped. Police are looking for a black man between 5ft 6in and 5ft 10in, slim to medium build with a squashed nose and protruding bottom teeth. At the time of the attack he was wearing a grey jacket and trousers, and black moccasins.

WPC Joanne Easen, who has spoken to the girl, said that she had talked about wanting to go back to school and play with her friends. "She's naturally very bubbly. However, it's been very traumatic. She wants to play with her friends and carry on as normal. She certainly puts on a face of being happy, but as soon as she starts to talk about what happened, it shows."

WPC Beryl Fennell said that the girl was aware of the importance of capturing the man. "She would just like to see him caught to stop him doing this to somebody else. She thinks he is horrible."

The officers, both members of the Essex police child abuse protection team, are spending 14 hours a day with the girl and her family. Neighbours have been helping the family and have brought the girl hamster and other gifts.

WPC Fennell said that the girl was undergoing counselling. "It is very intense. It covers how she feels about people, about men in particular," she said. "It covers some sensitive areas which take a long time to get over. She is only eight but children are far more resilient than people give them credit for."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Girl, two, addicted to nicotine

A doctor has diagnosed two-year-old Cherie Piper as a nicotine addict. She started smoking when she began to crawl by puffing on cigarette ends left in ashtrays at her home in Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

Her mother, Amanda Piper, 24, believes the addiction started because she smoked heavily while pregnant.

"We hid every cigarette in the house for two weeks. Cherie went wild. She was screaming with withdrawal symptoms," she said.

Crash deaths

Two men died when they were hurled through the window of a car just before it crashed in flames at Loftus, Cleveland, on Saturday night. Simon Mitchell and Neil Riley, both 28, of Loftus, were killed instantly. A man is to appear in court at Guisborough this morning charged with causing death by dangerous driving.

Police pelted

Police were pelted with bricks and bottles by 200 youths when they tried to stop two men fighting outside a pub in Stoke-on-Trent on Saturday. In Darford, Kent, 50 officers took an hour to restore order when 30 youths started fighting in the street.

Nilsen moved

Dennis Nilsen, who was jailed for life in 1983 for murdering 15 young men, has been moved from Albany jail on the Isle of Wight to Whitemoor maximum security prison, Cambridgeshire.

Animals attack

Animal rights activists have claimed responsibility for pouring paint stripper on cars outside the home of an Oxford University research scientist at Crawley, Oxfordshire, early yesterday.

Bond winners

Premium Bonds draw winners this week: £100,000, number 5FS892429, winner lives in West Sussex, value of holding £268. £50,000, 24BS825085, Gwynedd, £9,100. £25,000, 1FW917680, Roxburgh, £27.

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Chairman calls for inspectorate

Rude or lazy judges 'need reprimanding'

By FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

AN inspectorate to take judges to task if they are discourteous, slow or lazy was urged by Lord Gareth Williams of Mosyn, chairman of the Bar, at the weekend.

In a controversial speech at the start of the two-day Bar conference he also urged earlier retirement for judges and an end to the "insidious and probably unlawful" use of deputy part-time judges in the High Court.

Lord Williams said that the intellectual quality, rigour and personal financial incorruptibility of the judiciary was "without question". But there was "no sufficient measure of judicial quality and expertise after appointment". If judges misbehaved, they could be sacked, he said. This had only happened once. Or if they made "a horrendous mess" of a case, it would possibly be put right in the appeal court. "But these are very blunt remedies for deficiencies which need subtler mechanisms," he said.



Lord Williams: attacked use of part-time judges

advise judges, or recommend disciplinary action to the Lord Chancellor. It would publish an annual report, possibly naming judges as a last resort.

Lord Williams, in attacking the use of deputy part-time judges, said that part-timers outnumbered High Court judges in most weeks and most courts in the Royal Courts of Justice. This devalued the system and caused enormous resentment.

It was particularly important that the appeal court's criminal division be staffed only by appeal court judges. At present one appeal judge would sit with two first-instance judges, leading at times to incoherence and inconsistency.

Lord Williams also urged earlier retirement for judges, at the age of 65 for high court and circuit judges and 70 for appeal judges, with "no coming back". He attacked government proposals for 20-year service before pension entitlement, saying that judges should be able to retire after 15 years.

An inspectorate or review body with lay members could hear complaints and then



Face of change: Anne Rafferty, QC, who is chairing the annual Bar conference, is one of few women at the top of a profession where 95 per cent of QCs are men. The theme of this year's conference in London is reform of the legal system

Police losing faith in justice system says chief constable

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

A CHIEF constable fiercely answered critics of the police at the weekend, giving warning of widespread loss of confidence among officers in the criminal justice system.

The pendulum had swung too far in favour of defendants, said John Evans, chief constable of Devon and Cornwall, at the Bar conference in London on Saturday. An outmoded and "arrogant" criminal justice system was as much to blame for miscarriages of justice as the police.

As for the rules under which police operated, the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 had become a "grossly bureaucratic and negative code working as often as not to conceal the truth and protect suspects from investigation".

Rules were needed, but the present ones were leading to a situation "in which none but the dimwitted and genuinely remorseful are likely to admit anything". It is a sad but blatant truth that I have hardly spoken to a police officer of any rank in recent years who is not losing confidence in the criminal justice system.

Mr Evans, who led an enquiry into the convictions of the Birmingham Six, called for changes which would "revolutionise" the trial system. He wanted disclosure of the defence case, for juries to be able

to draw inferences from silence or sullen response to questioning, and for a defendant's previous record to be admissible as a challenge to his defence.

Police were not faultless, he said. But the practices that had come under fire were condemned for years by the courts. The rules by which police conducted interviews were drawn by judges.

The rules insisted that no pressure be applied, he said. But the criminal courts relied on such a practice. There could be no more intimidating practice for a police officer, witness or defendant than to stand in the witness box surrounded by the costume and dignity of the court and be cross-examined by clever professional advocates whose aim was to discredit or undermine.

Action to curb long court cases which waste taxpayers' money was called for yesterday by Barbara Mills, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions.

At the conference, she urged time limits on trials, a new simple fraud offence, counsels for the prosecution and defence to give an opening synopsis of the case, jurors to receive a brief summary of the case in writing, and more plea bargaining so that cases could be dealt with before they reached court.

Sequel to wife's release

A RESHAPING of the law on provocation was urged at the conference after the release on Friday of a woman who had been jailed for life for murdering her violent husband by setting him alight (Frances Gibbs writes).

Lord Justice Balcombe said that the move would increase public confidence. "We all know that there are some judges whose decisions about children, while quite possibly right in the particular circumstances, leave the competing parties feeling that they have had less than justice," he said.

The change would also counter allegations of bias. Some fathers, for instance, felt that courts were biased against them in custody cases.

A court comprised of three members, and in particular one whose members are not all of the same sex, is more likely to instil confidence in the parties that their decision is not based on established attitudes or preconceptions," Lord Justice Balcombe said.

Lay members could be recruited from the retired. If they had grandchildren such people were probably as well-qualified as any.

Bingham puts case for bill of rights

A BILL of rights would allow British rather than European judges to determine and protect the rights of British citizens, Lord Justice Bingham, who becomes Master of the Rolls on Thursday, said yesterday (Frances Gibbs writes).

The need for such a bill, which would enshrine the European Convention on Human Rights in domestic law, had never been greater, he told the conference.

Britain was now more mixed in racial, religious and cultural terms than ever before and the need to ensure the happiness and fulfilment of citizens was very much at stake, he said.

It was crazy for a boy who had been slapped at school to have to spend seven years taking his complaint to Strasbourg before a court of 18 judges at "no doubt considerable cost", said Lord Justice Bingham.

"We are signatories of the European Convention; we ratified it and in large measure drafted it. But the courts are unable, save in a marginal way, to pay any attention to it."

The present position had three undesirable results, he said. The first was that it "weakened the confidence of the public in the British courts as a place where they could go to get their rights protected." There was now a common belief among every disgruntled, losing citizen leaving court that he would have to go to Strasbourg for a remedy.

Second, the absence of the convention in British law led to "frequent reversal" of United Kingdom court decisions at an international tribunal. It would be better if our washing were laundered at home rather than in public, Lord Justice Bingham said.

Third was the delay and cost of going to Strasbourg. There might be an important issue brought by the boy on corporal punishment but anyone would question the need for a seven year delay and 18 judges to deal with it. Judges could be well trusted to protect human rights. They were already doing so in Europe; the only question was whether our judges should do so.

Opposing a bill of rights, Conor Gearty of King's College, London, warned that if judges went down that road they were taking a terrible risk.

They would lose their independence and become "politicised". Judges, not Parliament, would end up deciding such issues as abortion or the right of reply and freedom of expression.

There would be immense unstoppable pressure to ensure judges were "politically correct" and to ensure a representative judiciary rather than one that was chosen on merit, he said.

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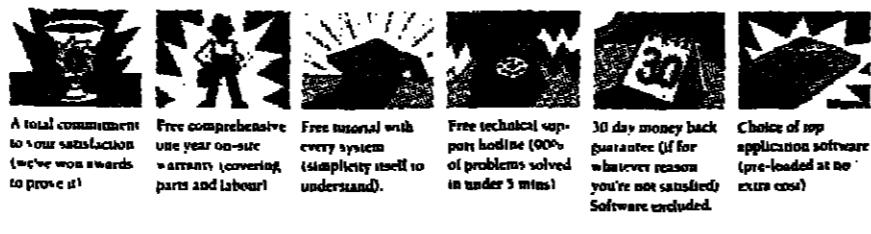
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Gould throws off straitjacket to lead rebels

By JILL SHERMAN
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRYAN Gould's decision to resign from the shadow cabinet yesterday put him at the head of Labour's Euro-rebels. Mr Gould said that the shadow cabinet had operated as a "gag and a straitjacket" which had suppressed debate.

Using a fringe conference held by the Labour Common Market safeguards committee as the platform for his resignation speech, Mr Gould admitted there was still a "gulf" between the views he had expressed during and after the leadership campaign and those which had been adopted by the party.

Following last Wednesday's shadow cabinet meeting Mr Gould felt he could not go on expressing his views opposing the party's policy backing Maastricht and the ERM, while he remained in the cabinet. But he was not prepared to be "one of those who waits till his voice no longer counts before he speaks out". Yesterday he made clear he could no longer toe the line.

"The views I express cannot any longer be expressed by a member of the shadow cabinet. I do not complain about the rules enforcing collective responsibility," he said. "That creates a dilemma for me which has to be resolved."

Others had pressed him to argue his case within the privacy of the shadow cabinet, he admitted. "But I know that far from providing a sounding board, the shadow cabinet in these circumstances operates as a gag and a straitjacket which suppresses real debate."

"I have no illusions about how rapidly I will be disowned and marginalised about my decision to speak my mind. I have decided that, so long as my voice is heard, to use it to argue these great issues of full employment, democracy, capacity to govern ourselves and our future in Europe. It is with the greatest regret that I acknowledge that I can only do that from outside the cabinet."

To cheers of "well done" and a standing ovation from some of those attending the meeting, Mr Gould left the platform, devoid of emotion,

EURO SPLIT

to meet the waiting television cameras. Earlier after condemning the government's own chaotic and inconsistent position on Maastricht and Europe Mr Gould had turned his fire on his own party's policy.

While accepting that the Labour had moved from its rigid position of being "more slavish supporters of ERM and party that the government itself", he criticised the party for supporting the principle of the ERM and failing to support a referendum on the Maastricht treaty.

Labour had now disowned the statement, made at the heart of the sterling crisis, that it was opposed not only to devaluation but a general realignment as well.

The new terms for re-entry might also "bear some resemblance" to the conditions of membership which were part of Labour policy in 1988 and were "surprisingly abandoned when those who fought for them were moved out of the way".

He backed John Smith's decision that the Maastricht treaty should not be brought back to the Commons till the Danish position was clear. "We should have no truck with attempts to browbeat the Danes into reversing a decision arrived at democratically."

"But we do not yet recognise the fullness and the damaging consequences of putting the defence of the exchange rate at the heart of economic policy." The party had not recognised that the ERM as bridge to economic and monetary union had been shamed, he said.

Mr Gould said Maastricht presented an irreversible step to a "permanent yielding up on the part of the British people of one of the most important powers of government. This should not be taken without asking the British people." But he emphasised he was not anti-Europe but anti-Maastricht.

Gould quits, page 12
Diary, page 12
Peter Riddell, page 12
Leading article, page 13



Labour told how to regain trust of political waverers

By PETER RIDDELL

THE Labour party is failing to recognise the aspirations of the kind of people who watch such television programmes as *Only Fools and Horses* and read the novels of Frederick Forsyth, Danielle Steel and Jilly Cooper.

A survey of attitudes of political waverers, who considered voting Labour last April but in the end voted Conservative, was carried out by GMA Monitor with discussion groups.

It covered five marginal constituencies in the South East which the party failed to win at the election. The results appear in a Fabian Society report by Giles Radice, the Labour MP for Durham North, published today.

The white collar and skilled manual workers and their spouses aged between 25 and 50 saw themselves as socially upwardly mobile during the 1980s. They were apprehensive about losing their homes and jobs.

While they had considered voting Labour, they saw the party as "most likely to take things away and likely to look after losers rather than the ordinary man."

The Tories are felt to understand ambition, while Labour is about equality and levelling down. The interviewees also believed Labour would mismanage the economy.

The report says: "Respondents feel strongly about underfunding the NHS and education, but are unable to afford what they believe would be much higher taxes, and unwilling to fund Labour's plans of, at best, throwing money at these good causes and, at worst, throwing money at other lost causes."

In the pamphlet, Mr Radice notes that the waverers do not believe Labour "understands, respects or rewards those who want to get on. Far from encouraging talent and opportunity, Labour is seen as the party that is likely to clobber people. From the perspective

PARTY PROFILE

of the aspiring groups, voting Labour is not seen to be in their interests."

He says Labour must treat the findings with "the utmost seriousness" since these aspiring, but worried, people make up the majority of the electorate and also represent the crucial swing voters who will decide the election.

□ Southern Discomfort. Giles Radice. Fabian Pamphlet No 555, £3.55. Qualitative research amongst waverers in Labour's southern target seats. GMA Monitor for Fabian Society. £15.

Leading article, page 13

By-election system put to the test

THE Labour party will head into unknown territory when it begins its first by-election campaign for a shadow cabinet post next month.

The party, which ten years ago decided to set up an election system for any vacant cabinet posts, has so far not needed to use it. Officials admitted last night that there were still many aspects of the process to be ironed out.

A spokesman said: "We are definitely in uncharted territory."

Ron Davies is the most likely replacement for Bryan Gould, following his narrow failure to be elected to the shadow cabinet in July, when he polled 83 votes among fellow MPs. The long-standing spokesman on agriculture and rural affairs remains a popular choice among his peers.

Other possible candidates include Derek Fatchett, Barry Jones, and George Robertson, former European foreign affairs spokesman.

Economy moves to fore

TODAY'S debates at the conference will be dominated by the economy and Europe. This morning's debate will be on a motion condemning government economic policy and calling for state intervention to rebuild the country's manufacturing base.

The party had spent £33,000 building a television-friendly platform in the Winter Gardens conference hall. Mr Skinner, never slow to promote the desirability of his Derbyshire constituency, told delegates: "You can buy a semi-detached house in Bolsover for that."

AGENDA

In the afternoon, Gerald Kaufman, the former shadow foreign secretary who has now retired to the back benches, will open and close a debate on the EEC statement *Europe - Our Economic Future*. Glyn Ford, leader of Labour's MEPs, will also speak in the afternoon. Larry Whitty, the party general secretary, will report on the general election.

Four musketeers lead shadow army

By PHILIP WEBSTER
CHIEF POLITICAL
CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith is swiftly passing milestones. The triumph of his Commons debut as Labour leader on Thursday followed key national executive and shadow cabinet meetings the previous day, when Mr Smith's firm and assured performances, knocking his dissidents into line without heavy-handedness, won rare private reviews from those who would not be considered his natural allies.

A fortnight before, Mr Smith had reached another personal summit. He climbed his one hundredth Munro, Buachaille Etive Mòr, near Fort William, on his fiftieth birthday. Mounting these 3,000-foot Scottish peaks have been the Labour leader's way of keeping in shape since his heart attack four years ago.

By his side, as usual, was Murray Elder, one of Mr Smith's closest friends and the chief of staff in his Westminster office. Through the summer the two men have been virtually inseparable. During the long parliamentary recess, Mr Smith could often be seen having lunch at one of the cafeterias that stay open for staff who remain at work at the Commons when MPs are away. Mr Elder was always there beside him. Mr Smith is said by close friends to rely heavily on his fellow Scot, who began working for him in 1980 when he was shadow trade secretary.

Mr Elder, now 42, was a Bank of England official who jumped at the chance of entering politics when asked to become a special adviser by Mr Smith and Denis Healey. After several years on the shadow cabinet corridor, Mr Elder returned north to work for the Scottish Labour party, becoming secretary four years ago.

When it became obvious after the election that Mr



SMITH TEAM

Smith was to become Labour leader it was to Mr Elder that he turned. Knowledgeable, worldly-wise, calm and reflective, Mr Elder was always considered to be "in a league of his own" by his friends in the big team of advisers who looked after Labour's leaders during the Eighties.

According to close observers of the Scottish political scene it was Mr Smith, along with Mr Elder, Donald Dewar, the shadow Scottish secretary for most of that time, and Gordon Brown who "ran" Labour's policy on Scotland and devolution throughout Neil Kinnock's leadership.

The four men are the closest friends and spend much leisure time together. Although there was internal criticism only days ago that Mr Smith was not doing enough to capitalise on the government's difficulties before the ERM withdrawal Mr Elder is credited with backing Mr Smith's personal judgment that Labour would not gain by dancing on sterling's grave and that the government should be left for a time to stow its own problems. Mr Smith's success last week was vindication of that conclusion.

In the shadow cabinet Mr Smith's most important confi-

dants are Mr Brown and Mr Dewar, Tony Blair, Jack Cunningham and Margaret Beckett, his deputy. Mr Brown rose so quickly through the Labour ranks to head the shadow cabinet lists that by last year he was considered a serious leadership contender. Mr Dewar, like Mr Smith, does not mind words. He is highly valued by Mr Smith as someone who will tell him straight if he thinks he is making a misjudgment. Mr Dewar, needing to withdraw from the Scottish post, was happy to accept Mr Smith's offer to become shadow social security secretary where he will play a key role in setting up Mr Smith's new commission on social justice.

Perhaps Mr Smith's closest friend is Derry Irvine, Lord Irvine of Lairg and a fellow QC, who could become Lord Chancellor in a Labour government. The two men speak and see each other frequently. It was through Lord Irvine that he first got to know Mr Blair, now his shadow home secretary, when he worked in his chambers as a young barrister. The good relationship he has developed with Mrs Beckett is cited by colleagues as proof of his non-sectarian attitude to politics. Mrs Beckett hails from the far left but as Mr Smith's deputy in the shadow Treasury team

she was a model of responsible orthodoxy. Mr Cunningham and Mr Smith have been close associates since they entered the Commons together in 1970 and are linked by their sponsorship by the GMB union and their strong pro-Europeanism.

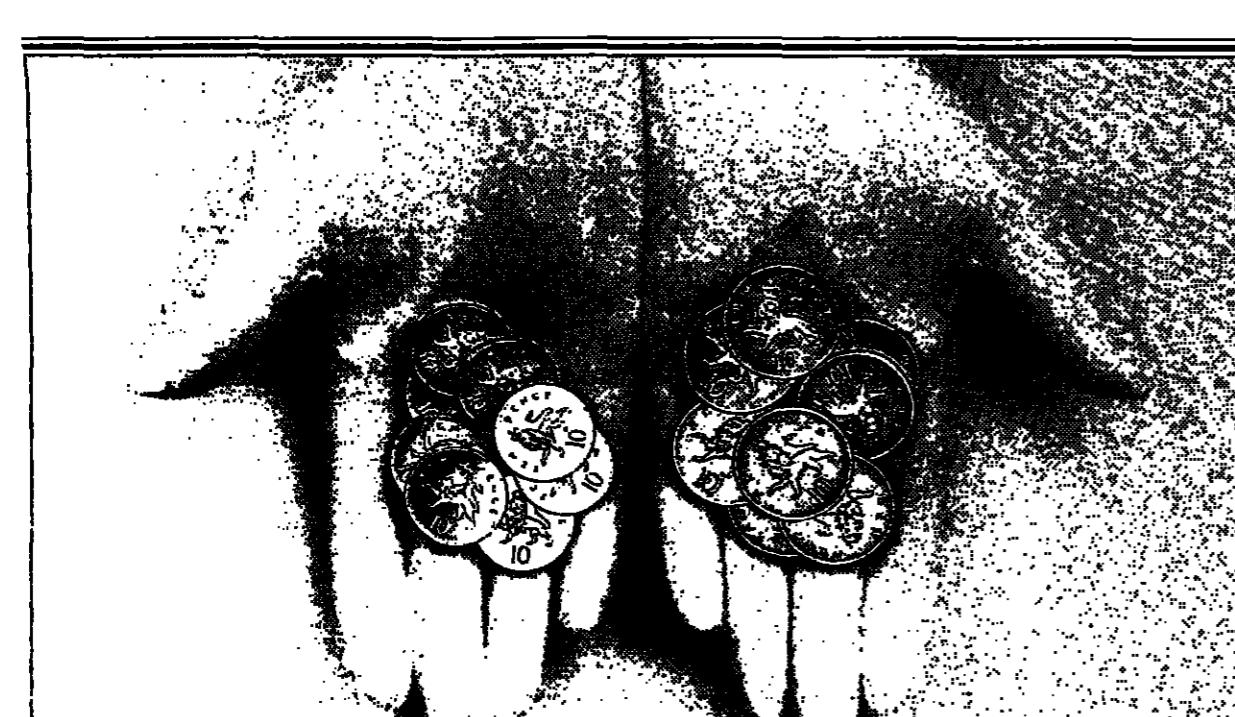
Inside the Smith team a key role is played by David Hill. Mr Hill, Roy Hattersley's special adviser inside and out of government for more than a decade, is now Labour's director of communications. But he is combining the role with that of being Mr Smith's spokesman. In the last fortnight when Mr Smith was facing a revolt by Eurosceptic rebels in the shadow cabinet Mr Hill proved a masterly interpreter of his leader's intentions. Hilary Coffman, who worked for both Michael Foot and Neil Kinnock, is Mr Smith's personal press officer, assisted by Mike Elrick, who has moved down from the Scottish party.

David Ward, aged 36, who was formerly Smith's economic adviser, has become his chief policy officer.

Mr Smith has brought in a former MI6 high-flyer to be his foreign policy adviser. Margaret "Mita" Ramsey, aged 56, resigned from the foreign office last year after more than 20 years in the diplomatic service. She has known Mr Smith since they were students at Glasgow University together and is a long-standing Labour member.

His chief economic adviser is Andrew Graham, an economics tutor at Balliol. Mr Graham figured briefly during the election campaign after a potentially embarrassing leak of advice to the shadow Treasury team.

Mr Smith's team is completed by Ann Barret, his personal secretary, and Delphy Evans, a former broadcaster who worked for Mrs Beckett during the deputy leadership campaign, and will work on speeches and research.



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Serbs, holding towns and roads, are proving vulnerable to Muslim hit-and-run guerrilla tactics

Muslim offensive turns war against Serbs in Bosnia

IN EASTERN Bosnia the tide of war has turned. Serb villages are burning, roads are unsafe and more Serb soldiers are dying than ever before. Columns of smoke rise above the Drina river valley, the graveyard in Zvornik has overflowed and Bosnian Muslims are on the offensive.

Black-clad families march to Zvornik's cemetery to bury their sons. Fighters speed past in trucks mounted with anti-aircraft guns. They call themselves the Legion of Death.

In nearby Loznica hospital in Serbia, Dr Djordje Vracaevic says that fewer wounded have been brought in over the past month, "but there are more dead". The thump of artillery can be heard around Zvornik. Bosnian fighters are less than three miles away.

Ten miles to the south, smoke rises above Drinac. Last Thursday Dr Vracaevic stood on the Serbian bank of the Drina and watched the Bosnian Serb village of Novo Selo burn. On the same day, Podravac, close to Bratunac, also fell. Yugoslav police say that Muslim guerrillas are so close to the Drina, which separates Bosnia from Serbia, that the occasional mortar sometimes lands on their side.

Operating out of unconquered enclaves, and using weapons smuggled along partisan lines, Bosnian forces have put Serbs on the defensive in areas previously well under their control. Bosnian Serbs, soldiers and civilians,

The battle of the Drina river has just begun, Tim Judah writes from Skeljan, where a devastating campaign is being waged from woods and mountains

are being ambushed in guerrilla attacks, and dying as never before.

At the end of August Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, told the London conference that, as a magnanimous and unilateral gesture, his men were lifting the siege of Gorazde. It was the only significant town along the Drina that his men had been unable to subdue. In fact, Serb troops were already in retreat. Mr Karadzic was seeking to salvage international credit from a military disaster. The Bosnians were breaking out and from a besieged town, Gorazde is now an expanding enclave. Nearby Focic is under threat and Visegrad is in the grip of a creeping encirclement.

Eight miles from Visegrad, smoke rises from the woods around the village of Dobrun. The road into town is no longer safe. Cars are regularly sniped at. Soldiers coming from Visegrad are sometimes held up by anti-personnel mines. This is new. Holding up an X-ray of a soldier's shrapnel-peppered leg he says: "They are not very good, probably they are Arab or Iranian made. Yugoslav ones take your leg off."

Behind Skeljan the trees lining a mountain forest road have been cleared for 15 metres on either side. "We need the wood for winter," said a soldier named Bojan cheerfully. Then he tells the truth. "It's to stop ambushes."

In the mountains above riverside Skeljan, Serbian officers complain that the United Nations delivers arms to Bosnian guerrillas. This is widely believed among Serbs. The Drinac front is three miles away. Unconquered since the beginning of the war, Srebrenica is a large enclave. It has held its own against Serb attacks. Now it is on the offensive.

Tracing an arc across the map from the Bosnian-held town of Tuzla, a Serbian officer charts supply lines. British UN troops are to be garrisoned in Tuzla, and these

officers will be holding them responsible for every Serb that falls on this front. "Hungarian, Croat, Iranian and Arab arms," says the officer. "From Split on the Croatian coast they have a direct line to Tuzla. From there, at night through the mountain trails they smuggle them into Srebrenica. Morale? Good . . . excellent." The expression on his face betrays him.

A new chapter of the war has begun in eastern Bosnia. In early summer, well armed Bosnian Serbs led by ruthless militiamen from Serbia secured a swathe of land and towns down the Drina, essential to make a compact Serb territory in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The problem was that the population was overwhelmingly Muslim.

As the Serbs seized the Drina valley, tens of thousands fled and were "ethnically cleansed". But many men also went to the hills, to two big enclaves and several smaller ones which have not been subdued. Now, better armed and organised, these Muslims are using classic guerrilla tactics and mounting hit-and-run raids — tactics that have been used over hundreds of years of periodic war in this mountainous terrain.

Holding towns and roads, the regular army of the Bosnian Serbs is proving vulnerable. There is no more support from the Yugoslav army, although the Bosnian Muslims are still too weak to



Taking cover: Muslim women wait in a barn, where about 20 families have taken refuge, at a detention camp outside Banja Luka in Bosnia. The Red Cross is negotiating with the Serbs to evacuate the camp's 1,200 detainees

massacres. Everyone is reconciled to years of war — to the fact that the battle of the Drina is only just beginning.

• Belgrade: The focus of peace efforts shifts here today, where Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, the EC and UN envoys, are due to arrive. Lord Owen said they be taking up at the highest levels allegations of attacks on fleeing Bosnian refugees, and on targets such as roads used by aid convoys.



Sarajevo fears UN corridor will speed up ethnic division

As the painfully slow process of organising winter relief for Sarajevo gets under way, there is concern here that the United Nations might in the end only assist Serbian forces in their "ethnic cleansing" of the city.

UN officials say the plan to open a secure corridor through the western Serb-held suburb of Ilidza down to Mostar and Split, could lead to a mass exodus as thousands of people attempt to flee the shelling and freezing winter temperatures.

There seems little doubt that the Bosnian Serbs intend to take over at least part of western Sarajevo and will either drive its Muslim residents into the older eastern sector or expel them altogether. Adnan Abdal Razek, civil affairs officer with the UN peacekeeping force, said the dilemma was obvious. "I can see the pressure," he said. "We have hundreds of fax from all kinds of people wanting to leave."

He said a United Nations plan to protect the people of

The UN plan could help Serbs control half the city, Edward Gorman reports from Sarajevo

Bosnia against the sub-zero cold of winter has been set back before it even begins. He told reporters the need for materials to cope with the cold and wet was "extremely critical". But the shooting down of an Italian aid plane on September 3 and the subsequent suspension of daily relief flights mean plans to bring in the supplies have yet to be put into effect.

The Bosnian presidency, which is highly critical of what it sees as the UN's incompetence in organising for the winter and in dealing with Serb obstructionism, is playing down the threat of a mass evacuation. This is partly because to accept it would be to admit an eventual defeat.

Ejup Ganic, the senior member of the presidency in the absence of Alija Izetbegovic, had said that he did not believe that many people would try to get out, apart from the sick, the elderly and children. Mr Ganic, however, did not hide the fact that the Bosnian government will stop people leaving by insisting on permits by continuing to conscript men between the ages of 18 and 60, and by ordering others to work in vital services and factories. He said people in Sarajevo realised, despite their suffering, that taking to the road would probably bring more problems than it could solve.

The UN's planning for the Mostar-Alidza route is being hampered by Serb authorities at Pale, outside Sarajevo. They are not allowing engineers from the city to repair vital road and rail bridges in the Mostar area. Moreover, the slow strangulation of Sarajevo is being effected not just by continuous shelling and sniper fire but also by deliberate manipulation of water and electricity supplies.

United Nations staff, who have just completed a study of the increasingly serious water problem facing Sarajevo this winter, have concluded that repeated guarantees from Serbian commanders and political leaders that water will not be used as a weapon in the war are being disregarded.

The water problem provides a good example of how the infrastructure of Sarajevo is gradually breaking down under the pressure of six months of siege, increasing the possibility of serious epidemics. At present between 30 and 40 per cent of the normal supply is being lost because of damage to the water distribution system, caused by artillery fire.

The main pumping station in the western suburb of Ilidza, which provides 80 per cent of the normal supply, is operating at about 50 per cent of full capacity. Seven of its 22 pumps are out of action. The rest of the city's supply comes from three gravity feeds located in the mountains which are held by Serbs.

World war hero awards medals to UK troops

FROM NADA BURIC IN ZAGREB

SIR Fitzroy Maclean, famous for his parachute mission to Tito's partisans in the second world war, at the weekend visited a town devastated in last year's war in Croatia and presented medals to British peacekeeping troops.

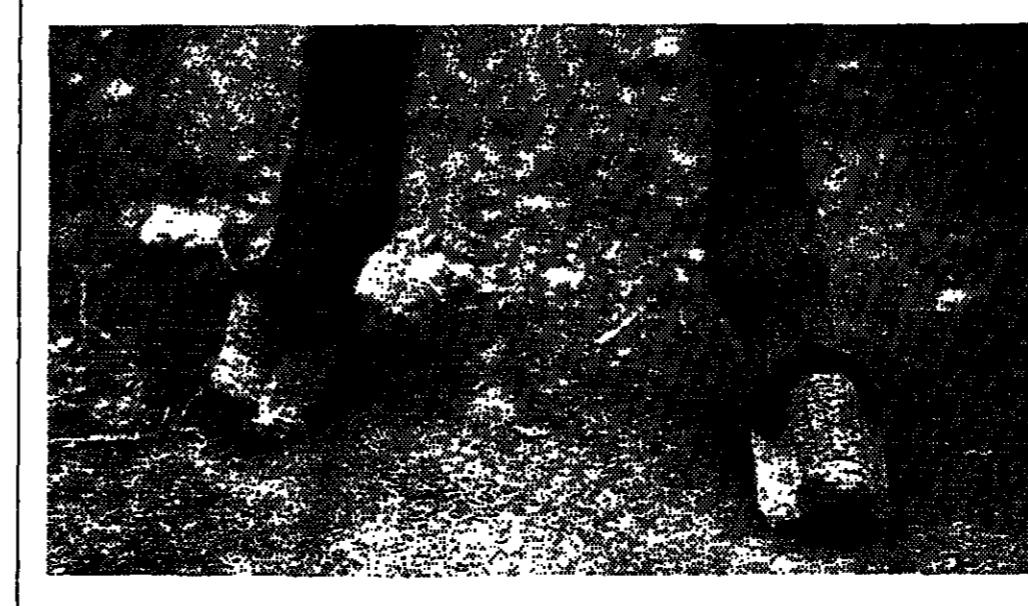
Sir Fitzroy, 82, and Lady Veronica, his wife, are helping to raise funds for an orphanage that was destroyed in fighting in the town of Lipik, about 60 miles east of Zagreb. Before travelling to Lipik, Sir Fitzroy awarded United Nations medals to 38 members of a Royal Engineers unit serving in Sarajevo.

He was Britain's contact with Tito and is credited with swinging the Allies behind the Communist partisans. These days he hears some criticism that Yugoslavia might have avoided its current bloodshed had he acted differently.

Sir Fitzroy declined to comment on the civil wars tormenting the country, but as he inspected the ruined orphanage in Lipik, he said it was unbelievable that "people who fought on the same side in the second world war now fight against each other". The orphanage, he said, "will give space for all children, Croatian, Muslim and Serbian".

Sir Fitzroy came from his summer home on Korcula, an Croatian Adriatic island which Tito allowed him to own despite foreigners being forbidden to possess property in Communist Yugoslavia.

The Macleans met British soldiers who volunteered to clean rubble from the orphanage's three wrecked buildings on their free weekends. "We have found a cause here," said one of the soldiers, Craig Syme, 18, from Scotland. (AP)



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Mitterrand portrayed as the Sun king

French ponder on president's future

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

ONLY a week since France delivered its mixed verdict on Maastricht, Europe has all but vanished from the national radar screen as much of the political world has started husting President Mitterrand towards the exit.

"Must Mitterrand go?" asked *Le Journal du Dimanche* at the top of its front page yesterday, summarising the debate which has gripped the chartering classes since the president scraped through his referendum and released word that he is suffering from prostate cancer. France's president of the past 11 years is tired, the newspaper said, "but is he politically finished? Nothing is less certain."

The election yesterday of a third of the Senate did little to distract the political world from its "Mitterrand watch". The indirect suffrage, by mayors, regional and town councillors and parliamentary deputies, left the upper house still dominated by the RPR neo-Gaullist party. The only impact for the government was the return of Michel Charasse, the budget minister, to the Senate, opening the way to a possible cabinet shuffle.

True to his inscrutable form, the man whose political gamble may have proved the *coup de grace* for Maastricht, spent the weekend strolling the

beach at Belle-Isle-en-Mer, in Brittany, giving not a hint of his thoughts while politicians and pundits in Paris concocted a hundred scripts for his abdication and even a break with the constitutional system which the country has lived under since Charles de Gaulle.

The weekend saw the publication of the latest in a line of books denouncing the monarchical structure of the Fifth Republic. "Is the president at the service of the state or is the state at the service of the president?" wonders Jean-François Revel, the doyen of commentators in *Inefficent Absolutism*, a blistering look at the failures of the institution.

Talk of change has been heightened by the unprecedented refusal last week by Jacques Chirac, the RPR leader, to contemplate a second period of "cohabitation" under M. Mitterrand if his party and its allies win a majority in parliamentary elections due in March. Gérard Longuet, the leader of the Republican party, one of the centre-right grouping, said M. Chirac's words amounted to "a constitutional coup d'état". Jacques Chaban Delmas, the former Gaullist prime minister, warned M. Chirac, "the government cannot go on strike" and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, another of the political "elephants" in search of highest office, agreed.

According to the most popular scenario, M. Mitterrand could decide to stand down early next year, ahead of parliamentary elections due in March. His second seven-year term ends in 1995. However, this scenario supposes that he would do so on the grounds that his main mission — launching European Union — was accomplished.

The people may have uttered a tepid yes to Maastricht, but the upheaval of the past week has now thrown the future into doubt. For many French commentators, Maastricht is effectively dead, leaving

With M. Mitterrand's every gesture and word being dissected, it seemed only normal that he had taken to "meditating on the destiny of men in their winter of their lives".

The president had recently delivered a dazzling summation on the death of René Descartes, it said. The great thinker caught a chill after a drunken night with the Queen of Sweden.

Reinforcing the monarchic feel of the late Mitterrand era, hundreds of members of the public tramped through the normally closed salons of the Elysée Palace, admitted in an annual heritage day organised by Jack Lang, the culture minister.

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Russian soldiers are taken hostage

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN MOSCOW

GIULIANO Amato, the Italian prime minister, is to have emergency talks with trade union leaders today after giving a warning that "I will pack my bags" if the country rejects its 1993 austerity budget, intended to deal with what he described as Italy's worst crisis since 1946.

The fragile four-party coalition government led by Signor Amato, a Socialist, faced another difficult test yesterday during local elections in which half a million Italians were eligible to vote. Attention was focused on the northern city of Marmara, where the devoutly Lombardy League was expected to achieve a stunning victory over the government parties. The neo-fascist Italian Social Movement was also expected to make gains in the election.

Signor Amato has shuddered off a series of trade union protests against his austerity package, including a demonstration by 200,000 pensioners in Rome on Saturday to protest against proposed reforms in Italy's generous state retirement system. "This budget manoeuvre is necessary and inevitable," he told *La*

Amato: Italy is facing its "worst crisis"

Repubblica newspaper. "If parliament distorts it I will pack my bags."

On Saturday, Bruno Trentin, the popular trade union leader, said the union movement would stage one or more one-day general strikes if Signor Amato did not revise proposed deep cuts in health and social security spending. Today's meeting between Signor Amato and the union leaders is the latest in a series aimed at defending an historic agreement reached in July, abolishing a 47-year-old sliding scale wage indexation scheme that has been a chief cause of inflation.

Vatican revolt: The Pope returned to the Vatican yesterday to face a potential revolt over low pay by some of its disgruntled employees. At the weekend the Association of Lay Vatican Employees, representing about half the Vatican's 2,000 non-clerical workers, resigned in protest against what it called "intransigence" by senior prelates over workers' requests. It was the boldest action ever taken by the association and could lead to the first real strike in the history of the Holy See. (Reuters)

RIVAL groups in Tajikistan's civil conflict yesterday took hostage Russian troops and threatened to kill them unless they handed over weapons in a move which heightened fears that Russian forces could be drawn into the fighting in the Central Asian republic.

A spokesman for the Russian defence ministry confirmed that a group of some 30 soldiers, including the unit commander, were taken hostage from their base in the village of Lomonosov in the Kurgan-Tyube region where battles between forces loyal to the ousted pro-communist President Nabiyev and opposing pro-Islam fighters are continuing.

The attackers threatened to kill the captured members of the anti-aircraft regiment unless tanks at the base were destroyed and surrounded the garrison with guards who took away 12 rockets and demanded access to the base in search of heavy weaponry.

The deputy commander of the Russian garrison in Tajikistan flew to Lomonosov in an attempt to free his men and Mulkhanov Ashurov, spokesman for the Russian division in Dushanbe, said later that the commander and some of the men had been released.

The Russian command is unable to move in reinforcements to defend the base as the bridge across the Vaksh river has been blown up. Sev-

eral public buildings in Kurgan-Tyube are reported to have been destroyed in the fighting.

In a separate incident in Kujab, the stronghold of pro-Nabiyev clans, forces were reported to have seized four tanks, two armoured carriers and several officers from a Russian base in a retaliatory move.

Both sides in the conflict are keen to gain access to heavy weaponry, tanks and armoured personnel carriers kept on the former Soviet bases in the republic. The fighting which has left several hundred dead has been fuelled by the influx of arms across the Afghan border, but the warring factions are now seeking extra fire power to effect territorial gains, moving the republic closer to all-out civil war.

President Nabiyev, a former communist loyal to Moscow, was forced to resign at gunpoint this month, to the dismay of Russia which had hoped to support him in his efforts to keep the pro-Islam opposition at bay. Islamic fundamentalism is gaining ground in the republic which has close historical ties with Iran.

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Buthelezi denounces ANC-Pretoria deal and pulls out of talks

FROM MICHAEL HAMLYN IN JOHANNESBURG

CHIEF Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and leader of the mainly Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party, yesterday rejected out of hand the settlement painfully put together by President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, the president of the African National Congress, at their summit meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend.

The vehemence of the Zulu leader's statement is a measure of the risk that Mr de Klerk has taken in yielding so much to the ANC and obtaining so little in return in order to get Mr Mandela and his movement back to the negotiating table. He also risks a similar backlash from his white constituency.

Chief Buthelezi formally withdrew his government and his party from the constitutional negotiations which South Africans devoutly hope will now resume. "I will withdraw both the KwaZulu and the IFP participation from further discussions with the government until I have had the opportunity to consult widely on the way forward," he said. "My view now is that negotiation for the future constitution cannot go ahead."

Announcing that he, his government and his party would now refuse to be bound by the de Klerk-Mandela agreement, he rejected virtual-

ly every aspect of it (except the freeing of political prisoners) and added: "I declare that any laws which the South African government may be able to pilot through parliament giving legal effect to bilateral agreements between itself and the ANC, will be rejected as spurious and illegitimate by the IFP and the KwaZulu government."

In particular the two agree-

ments relating to the securing of migrant hostels in the black townships, and the carrying of dangerous weapons in public are rejected by Dr Buthelezi as aimed specifically at Zulus.

The agreement will allow the carrying of traditional weapons by prior agreement with a retired judge, but Dr Buthelezi

said that he personally would

"never ever under any circumstances ever ask anybody for permission to carry a Zulu cultural weapon".

Dr Buthelezi rejected the agreement between the ANC and the government over the constitutional future of the country, dismissing the right of the two to settle matters between themselves, saying that there had to be a multi-party negotiation. In particu-

lar he rejected the notion of an

elected assembly becoming the

constitution-making body for the country, asserting that violence and intimidation

would make free and fair

elections impossible, and that

the majority party in an elected assembly would write a

constitution to serve its own

political interests.

Mr de Klerk is now also fac-

ing problems from his own

followers. "Backlash is certain

as political murderers walk

free," is a headline in Johanesburg's *Sunday Star*, and John Macdermott, the writer of the leader-page article, pro-

claims that there are "many

who are filled with revulsion at

political atrocities and who

believe that people such as

necklace murderers and the

bombers must pay the full

penalty. They will believe de

Klerk has sold out."

Elsewhere the paper reports

the unrepentant remarks of

two black killers who were

released from Pretoria central

jail on Saturday. They were both sentenced to long prison terms for necklacing *impimpis* (police informers).

"I felt happy watching him burn," said George Skosana, who spent two years on death row for his crime. He added: "I would do it again if necessary." His cell mate, Lucky Malaza, said of his victim: "He was an *impimpis* and deserved to die."

He described the killing to the *Star* reporter. "By using force we got him to confess," he said. "We put the tire around him, poured petrol on him and lit a match. He screamed and screamed and tried to pull the tire off, but could not. I looked at his face. It was like meat. He took a long time to die."

The prisons department reported yesterday that many people had been phoning the department to protest at the impending release of Robert McBride, who exploded a car-bomb outside a crowded beachfront cafe in Durban in 1986. Three young women died, and almost 70 people were injured.

McBride has become a *cause célèbre* with the ANC, which has regarded his release as a crucial test of the government's good faith. He and two black officers of the ANC armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe, the Spear of the Nation, sentenced for killing whites with mines, will be freed today. McBride has said that he has now renounced his political interests.

The *Star* says that for all his concessions to the ANC, Mr de Klerk "has received nothing in return — yet — except the reopened negotiations".

The question of a general amnesty, which ministers like Kobi Coetzer the justice minister, fought for in return for the release of the political prisoners, was denied by Mr Mandela and his team at the talks. The government request that the ANC call off its mass action programme in return for these concessions was not granted either.

Inkatha rally, page 1
R. W. Johnson, page 12



Election fever: young supporters of President dos Santos cheering at a rally in Luanda, the Angolan capital, yesterday. The country's first free elections are being held tomorrow amid growing fears that Dr Savimbi's guerrilla force has not transformed into a political party

Savimbi rhetoric raises poll tension

FROM SAM KILEY IN LUANDA

JONAS Savimbi chose Luanda, the capital, for his last speech before tomorrow's Angolan elections. But his 12-minute address at the weekend went not with a bang but a whisper because the president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) was hoarse and tired after ten days on the campaign trail.

Over the past fortnight he had been dishing out threatening rhetoric which, combined with an increase in violent incidents between his supporters and those of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), had unnerved even the Americans who backed him in his 16-year armed

struggle against the government. But at the weekend he seemed almost conciliatory as he contented himself with branding the residents of Putumayo, the presidential palace, as "liars and cheats".

Foreign observers agree that Dr Savimbi, as head of the most cohesive party in Angola, holds the key to the country's future. But they have been concerned that his brilliant and disillusioned guerrilla movement still has not really changed into a political party since last year's ceasefire.

Dr Savimbi insists that, while corrupt ministers in President dos Santos's cabinet will be in trouble if he wins this week, the president

himself as well as basic democratic freedoms will be "fully respected". But his own followers show little understanding of these concepts. In Jamba last week, 90 of his men boarded a US C130 Hercules for Luanda after queuing in silence under baking sun. They travelled "home" in silence and remained elusive about their hopes, aims, ambitions and past activities. But one did confess that he had been "ordered to Luanda to vote".

This discipline may prove difficult for the formation of Angola's new national army and makes observers suspicious about what Dr Savimbi will do if he loses.

The Armed Forces of Ango-

Martial law lifted in Burma

BY DAVID WATTS
DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

THE Burmese government has lifted martial law in an attempt to improve its image with the international community during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

But although the abolition will remove the dreaded military "kangaroo courts", it will also take away the only legitimate legal structure now in place and leave the people even more at the mercy of a government which, in any event, does not control vast tracts of the country.

The announcement by the Rangoon government is the latest in a series of measures designed to improve Burma's image. Although about 400 detainees have been released and the universities reopened, the government is no nearer to permitting a semblance of democracy.

During the May 1990 elections, in which Aung San Suu Kyi's opposition National League for Democracy won 80 per cent of the votes — and was then prevented from taking office — there were 27 legal political parties. There are now only seven and many of the opposition's leading figures remain in jail or under house arrest, including Daw Suu Kyi herself.

The regime is now so isolated internationally as to have lost even a modicum of support from China. Peking did not oppose the appointment of a special UN rapporteur who will visit Rangoon and report back to the general assembly. That will result in a very public washing of Rangoon's dirty linen unless the report pulls a lot of punches.

Paradoxically, the lifting of martial law also reflects the regime's confidence at home, four years after the military coup. The armed forces are better equipped than ever.

Bush's rail tour fails to build up steam in Ohio

Disenchantment with the president is clear even in the conservative Midwest, writes Martin Fletcher on the *Spirit of America*



Lizabeth Russ: way open for adoption

Furore over child 'divorce'

BY BEN MACINTYRE

A LANDMARK decision by a Florida judge allowing a 12-year-old boy to "divorce" his parents has prompted a bitter and highly political debate in America over the legal rights of children and what some see as the weakening of traditional family ties in America.

Officials confirmed that, in keeping with America's determination to safeguard Israel's "qualitative military edge" in the region, the Jewish state would receive 24 Apache attack helicopters and ten Blackhawk transport helicopters worth \$700 million in total. In addition America has agreed to position about \$200 million worth of dual-use equipment, including Patriot anti-aircraft missiles, modern artillery shells and air-to-air missiles, in Israel. This arsenal would be used either by Israel, if it is attacked, or by US forces if they are mobilised to the region.

America's gift, dubbed a "Jewish new year's present" by the Israeli press, was intended largely to offset fears in Israel and among the Jewish lobby in America about the proposed sale of 72 F15 fighters, worth an estimated \$13 billion, to Saudi Arabia. Although the two arms deals are expected to be well-received in America, where defence manufacturers have been hit by a drop in demand, the influx of more military hardware to an already heavily armed region could adversely affect the efforts being made at multilateral arms-control talks.

The military escalation is likely to provoke an angry reaction throughout the Arab world.

• **Marjayoun, Lebanon:** Guerrillas exploded a mine near an Israeli armoured patrol in south Lebanon yesterday and security sources said a tank was destroyed. The Islamic Resistance, a coalition of pro-Iranian groups led by Hezbollah, claimed responsibility for the explosion in Israel's self-declared security zone inside Lebanon.

The guerrilla group said there were "human and material losses among the enemy", but the security forces did not mention casualties. Official military sources in Israel denied that the blast caused either injuries or damage.

An official of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia was seriously wounded by a bomb when he opened the door of his house on Saturday, the security sources said. Hezbollah was blamed for the attack, also in the security zone. (Reuters)

greeted the *Spirit of America* with a sea of waving flags.

Mr Bush and his wife, Barbara, plunged into a delirious crowd. They cut a gigantic birthday cake for Arlington's three centenarians. The band played *God Bless America*. The United States was "the greatest, freest country on the face of the earth", Mr Bush thundered. He would not let Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential candidate, tear it down. He would not let his opponent weaken the American family or levy new taxes "aimed right at the heart of Middle America"; he would "blow the whistle on Bill".

The crowd roared, and Mr Bush's campaign looked to be building up steam. The problem was that Arlington has a population of just 1,000 and is possibly the most conservative community in all Ohio.

"There is a Democrat — we know where he lives," a town

stalwart joked. The picture is less rosy for Mr Bush elsewhere in Ohio, without whose 21 electoral college votes no Republican has ever won the White House.

The disenchantment was discernible in the knots of people gathered at every crossroads to see the train. These were not the excited crowds that waited for hours to glimpse Mr Clinton and Al Gore, his running mate, on their bus trips, nor a populace rushing to greet its leader.

Some people waved flags, but most just watched. Among the pro-Bush placards — "I'm pulling for you," proclaimed a dairy farmer — were others saying "107,000 Ohio jobs derailed" and "Bush-Quayle off the track". One man dropped his trousers and "mooned" at the train.

In the town of Bowling Green students dressed as chickens protested at Mr

Bush's refusal to debate with Mr Clinton. In semi-industrial Marysville, Mr Bush doffed his jacket to address another big crowd, but unlike Truman he lacked the common touch. Like the public address system, he only spasmodically connected. The applause as he attacked Mr Clinton was more muted than spontaneous.

Voters on the edge of the crowd began drifting away before the speech was over. Tim Holloway, a plastics factory employee who supported Mr Bush in 1988, hoped to be convinced but left disappointed. "I wanted to hear more of what he's planning on doing and less of what Clinton's going to do," he complained.

Even Mr Bush's supporters were lukewarm. "I don't believe there's anyone much better right now," said Julie Britton, a housewife.

• **Dallas:** Ross Perot, blithely refrained from clarifying his political ambitions yesterday and gave no further hints as to whether he will re-enter the race for the White House. (Jamie Detmer writes.) Mr Perot's aides discounted reports that he would announce

his candidacy tonight but admitted privately that they could not even hazard a guess as to which way the maverick Texan billionaire would jump.

There can be little doubt that the leaders of Mr Perot's United We Stand political organisation, which he set up and financed after quitting the race in July, will tell the businessman at a meeting today at a Dallas hotel that he should run. But the invitations Mr Perot extended on Friday to President Bush and Mr Clinton to send emissaries to speak at the meeting would seem to indicate that he has not yet made a decision to return to a contest he so abruptly left 74 days ago.

Two opinion polls published yesterday, which both suggest that even in a three-way race the Arkansas governor would win, may well make Mr Perot think twice about a comeback. They both have Mr Perot trailing in third place. Two-thirds of those polled for a *Time* magazine survey said Mr Perot should not resume his presidential campaign.

Leading article, page 13

erto found it hard to read *The New Yorker* once, she may be succeeding even before she starts.

A new book about Senator Edward Kennedy, portraying him as a cocaine-user with a truly heroic appetite for food, whisky and wild, wild women, is exactly the sort of subject that the more old-fashioned readers of *The New Yorker* do not want in their magazine.

The Senator, by Richard E. Burke, is remarkable among kiss-and-tell books in that the breadth of the kissereeks almost as badly as the subject. The author, a former aide to the Democratic senator, says he was also a cocaine addict.

Ms Burke has made it her mission to get more people to read the magazine by making it brighter and less turgid. Since many people have hith-

erto found it hard to read *The New Yorker* once, she may be succeeding even before she starts.

Most of the information in it is second-hand and from anonymous sources, but not entirely shocking given the scandal that has always dogged the youngest Kennedy brother. Senator Kennedy described the book as "an outrageous example of saying anything, sell anything, publish anything for a buck ... it's a work of fiction".

On Saturday, the senator's new father-in-law, Edmund Reggie, was found guilty of fraud and may go to prison for up to five years. "I find it impossible to believe he could be involved in any misconduct," said Senator Kennedy, adding to the growing list of things he does not believe in.

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Labour pulled both ways

Is the Opposition's new optimism well founded, asks Peter Riddell

The leading shadow cabinet member was both elated and worried, as well as dismasted by Bryan Gould's resignation. He was elated by John Smith's debating success in the Commons last Thursday, which had raised the morale of Labour MPs higher than he could remember, but he was worried by consequent signs of complacency. So yesterday, while Tony Benn and Dennis Skinner, the now lonely standard-bearers of fundamentalism, went round fringe meetings warning about a new right-wing drive by the leadership, at a parallel series of meetings Gordon Brown and Tony Blair, the most prominent advocates of modernisation, were speaking about an opposite threat. They were afraid Labour might be lulled into a false belief that "one more heavy" would be sufficient for victory and that further changes to the party's structure were no longer needed.

The mood at the start of Labour's conference is strangely different from what might have been expected after the party's fourth election defeat in a row. Until yesterday afternoon's flurry of excitement over Mr Gould — who has been riding for a fall for some time — most of the talk was about the difficulties of the government rather than the Opposition. But how much trouble are the Tories in?

The government is still on the retreat after the humiliating withdrawal from the exchange-rate mechanism. John Major is in danger of being outflanked. His careful compromise over Europe has come apart and the tensions released are threatening to split the cabinet and Tory MPs. Labour also has its divisions on Europe, as the Gould affair underlines, but these matter much less because the party is not in government.

It is hard to see how Mr Major can reconcile his desire to put Britain "at the very heart of Europe" by ratifying the Maastricht agreement, with the growth of Tory opposition to the treaty. Similarly, the support of the cabinet majority for early re-entry to the ERM is being undermined by Norman Lamont's shift of approach of the past 10 days and by the hostility of a sizeable minority of Tory MPs to sterling's return. Floating also threatens the Tories' previous assumption that the economic and political cycles would be in synch by the time of the next election. Inflation may be rising again in the mid-1990s and a squeeze and higher interest rates may be needed. So there may be pressure to hold an early election, say in 1995.

Each way that Mr Major looks there is a minefield. It is going to be hard to get to the other side while preserving the unity both of the EC and of his own party. But it is not impossible. Some of the more fevered muttering about Mr Major's leadership is absurd. He did, after all, lead the Tories to an election victory against the odds less

'A turning point it may be, but Labour's advantage may not turn into a strategic advance'

RIDDELL
ON MONDAY

than six months ago. And he has been careful to involve the cabinet in recent decisions. Mr Major's authority has obviously been severely shaken, but he has time to recover.

So Messrs Brown and Blair are right to be cautious about the longer-term results of Thursday's debate. The past 10 days may have been a turning point but they could just be a particularly rocky patch forgotten by the time of the election. Labour's tactical advantage may not turn into a strategic advance.

The depth of Labour's underlying predicament is illustrated by a survey of the views of wavering voters in five marginal seats in the South East. This was carried out by GMA Monitor for a new Fabian Society report, *Southern Discomfort*, by Giles Radice. The study was based on discussions with C1/C2 men and women (white-collar and skilled manual workers) aged between 25 and 50, all of whom had seriously considered voting Labour but who, in the end, voted Tory. These people, many new homeowners since 1979, saw Labour as dominated by unpopular politicians, producing few benefits for themselves, weak

incompetent on the economy and proposing government handouts for the undeserving. They wanted change and saw their new-found prosperity of the 1980s as fragile, but regarded Labour as the party likely to "take things away" and not to appreciate their ambitions. While the Tories were trusted and seen as encouraging upward mobility.

As Mr Radice concludes, Labour has failed to take account of the aspirations of these wavers and convince them the party is on their side. He argues that Labour can "no longer find salvation as a class- or trade-union-dominated party". Instead, it should be the party of the individual citizen against vested interests, one that can manage capitalism better than the Tories. All that implies Labour needs to make radical changes in its organisation and policy, to overhaul its relations with the trade unions and to revise its traditional approach to public spending and taxation.

But there is one respect in which Labour leaders can draw real comfort from recent events. As the survey shows, the party has suffered heavily from the widespread view that the Tories are more competent at managing the economy and the point. That claim now looks rather shaky, even though the parties have similar approaches to the ERM. If Labour can succeed in making the charge stick that the Tories are the party of economic incompetence and devaluation, then it may begin to make longer-term gains.

The ANC leader's generalship is the key to peace, writes R.W. Johnson in South Africa

Mandela's challenge

The reopening of talks between Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk has come not a moment too soon. Ever since the constitutional negotiations broke up in disarray in June the deterioration in South Africa's economic and political climate has been heading.

The talks broke down over a technical dispute about the parliamentary majority required to amend the constitution, but the more radical elements within the ANC-Communist party alliance quickly assumed the upper hand with their claim that the government had not been negotiating in good faith and that the way ahead lay through mass action rather than negotiation. This cleavage was greatly strengthened by the Boipatong massacre: the more moderate elements within the ANC became virtually invisible, their influence marginalised, and even their positions within the movement sometimes under threat.

The result has been a long, dry winter of mass action and an increasing tempo of political violence. Last month alone 195 people died in political clashes of one sort or another, bringing the year's total to 1,200.

The government, which had quickly conceded all the points that

had blocked constitutional agree-

ment in June, now found itself dealing with an opponent whose demands changed from week to week, which spoke in a cacophony of angry voices, and which seemed not only unwilling to negotiate but actually incapable of doing so. On at least one occasion the ANC's secretary-general, Cyril Ramaphosa, successfully negotiated a deal on all the movement's outstanding demands only to find the ANC thrown back in his face by the ANC's divided inner cabinet. Mr Ramaphosa intimated privately that he had never disliked a job so much and that he would be happier back in a private law practice.

As mass action, strikes and violence dragged on, business confidence fell back, investment froze and foreigners dumped South African shares. House prices collapsed at the top end of the market and in August alone consumer spending fell by 11 per cent. Bankruptcies and redundancies soared and the growth rate, earlier forecast at a miserable minus 0.7 per cent, was adjusted to minus 2 per cent. Black

unemployment grew by leaps and bounds and, for the first time, white beggars were common on streets.

On top of all that one of the worst droughts in memory ravaged crops and pushed the country into food deficit. While general inflation stuck obstinately at 15 per cent food price inflation rose to over 30 per cent. The result was more and more desperate and hungry people, potential recruits for mass action but also for crime and sheer hopelessness. Morale collapsed: opinion polls showed that 45 per cent of English-speaking whites (and 10 per cent of Afrikaners) were considering emigration, while not a few of the black professional classes began to mutter about similar intentions.

Then came the shock of the Bishop massacre, and for the first time Mr Mandela, in a statement of great depth and dignity, showed a proper recognition of how serious the situation had become. A hasty deal was patched together over the release of political prisoners — the country gawping as men convicted for necklace murders went free, cheerfully saying they'd do it again — but in the end Saturday's summit took place, allowing Mr de

Klerk and Mr Mandela to emerge with a reaffirmation of their commitment to reconciliation and negotiation.

A great deal now depends on Mr Mandela's leadership. To general relief the ANC has promised to review its programme of mass action, and there should soon be a coalition interim government to oversee the first universal-suffrage elections. But if this deal is to hold together, and if South Africa is not to resume its downward slither into chaos and potential civil war, Mr Mandela will need to impose his authority on his movement in a firmly presidential style.

In order to break through divisions within the ANC and to bring some of his more hot-headed militants to heel, Mr Mandela may need simply to take the lead and then demand a vote of confidence from his executive, a tactic which he probably has the personal standing to carry off.

That is, though, a tall order for a man of 74 years, 27 of them spent in jail. And it is difficult to see how such an act of presidential assertion can be made unless Mr Mandela stays at home rather more: not the least of the urgency behind the summit derived from the fact that on Wednesday he is off on yet another two-week foreign tour.

Ascent of a three-star angel

Bernard Levin celebrates the life and lunch of a great French chef

I have a message for whichever of the saints is on doorkeeper duty at the Pearly Gates tonight. There will be a very faint tap, and the most modest of cogs, to announce a new arrival: his modesty, I assure you, is entirely genuine. But please will you let him in without questions about his ability to maintain himself financially (yes, but not lavishly or with extravagance), for it is Jacques Pic who knocks. Jacques Pic who gave so much innocent pleasure to so many people for so long, and whatever the hour the bells must ring a peal of welcome, homage, delight, perseverance, integrity and joy. He will, however, be beside himself with embarrassment at the celebrations trying to hide behind a cloud and begging the angels to stop the cheering. For when he can get a word in, it will amount only to "I did my best". And so he did.

Jacques Pic was the son of one of France's greatest modern chef-restaurateurs, André Pic; his mother, Sophie, started the great line with a simple restaurant and taught her son her *métier*. André subsequently moved the restaurant to Valence, where it still stands. Valence is a sleepy little town just south of Lyon, and he worked until he got the coveted Michelin star; then he went on to the second star, and at last the third. But then tragedy struck. Pic père found the strain of keeping his standards so high more than he could manage: ill-used, and he lost the third star, then the second. Finally, he could do no more, which is where Jacques came in. Jacques had not wanted to follow his father into the restaurant-chef business (his passion was motor cars); but as the noble empire crumbled he decided that he must rebuild it. His father retired, and Jacques fought his way back: the second star

was gained, and then the third. That is where I came in. In 1984, I made a journey in *Hannibal's Footsteps* (that was the title of the book I wrote about my walk and climb, and of the television series I based on it). I had eaten at almost all the three-star restaurants in France, as well as scores of two- and one-stars (as well, of course, at many unstarred ones), but Pic had escaped me. Valence is in the Rhône valley, and a brief detour to the foothills seemed called for. Sufferers from gout or stomach ulcers should skip the next few paragraphs.

I started with the simplest of *amuse-gueules*: a handsome slice of melon and some sweet Parma ham. Pic's own *marque* of champagne accompanied that, and of course the lingering over the menu. I weighed anchor with fillets of red mullet accompanied by quail's eggs stuffed with caviare. That was followed by an *escalope de foie de canard* in a lemon sauce, sprinkled with razor-cut shreds of the zest. Next was a row of *écrevisses* in a pastry boat, surrounded by a sea of truffles.

The interval was filled with *le trou Normand*, that blow to the palate which stuns the taste for the few minutes it needs to start working again: my *trou* was a lemon sorbet drenched in *marc d'Hermitage*, and it worked perfectly. So did the next course: a combination of *oup de mer* and salmon in a creamy vegetable sauce. But it was more than that. It was also a picture, because both the white of the sea-bass and the pink of the salmon had been cut up and "painted" onto the plate in alternate pieces. Pic had even had the sauce sprinkled with all its colours for the fish. Nothing daunted, I went on with the pigeon in wine; plump, soft and full of taste, none of the gamy flavour that pigeon can have. But now it was time to choose



Modest master of his art: Pic became a hero even to other chefs

the cheese I took a flavour-filled *chévre* and half a dozen or so of the tiny, hard pellets which you eat from a straw.

Dessert loomed sweetly, before the vast range was even proffered: the head waiter produced a *soufflé glacé d'orange*, saying it was — a wonderfully meaningful word — *obligatoire*. Then there was nothing more but some raspberries and *framboises des bois* followed by a peach

sorbet and the chocolate *gâteau* (I had happily put my fat into the hands of the *sommelier*, and he did not betray me: a white *Hermitage* followed by a red one, both superb).

Pic himself led me to a beautiful *chaise-longue*, and I subsided for an hour or so; I found the *maître* sitting beside me, and I murmured "J'ai mangé des *miracles*", and he blushed — he really did blush, this amazing, shy, self-

effacing genius, and said "C'est mon métier". I had noticed.

From then on, we were fast friends, though towards the end I had to forgo the delights of his table, because whatever I did or said he would not let me pay; but when I read of his death it was a blow from which I am not ashamed to say that I wept: indeed, I would have been ashamed had I not wept.

Pic was truly unique. He shunned publicity; the very idea of a television series filled him with horror (we had the devil's own job to persuade him to take part in my *Hannibal* walk), and — I think uniquely among the three-star great ones — he did not advertise his latest concoction, nor did he fly to Los Angeles or Jeddah to do huge banquets for the hugely rich. He stayed in Valence and cooked, and he cooked because, and only because, he knew that he made his customers happy with his cooking.

He was even a hero to the other great chefs of France. Troisgros said of him "Jacques Pic est le plus généreux de nous tous, dans sa vie comme sa cuisine". And *le dauphiné*, the newspaper in the region in which Valence stands, reinforced his modesty, saying "Il était le plus discret des 3 étoiles". He died, of course, in harness: indeed, his death took place in his kitchen; surrounded by his brigade, he was doing what he had done so long — cooking unimaginable delights to make people happy and thus to make himself happy. Well, at least he was saved from pain and debility; he fell dead in an instant from heart failure. (Alain, his son, trained by Jacques, will now take over in the kitchen.)

He was, for all his shyness, a merry man, and he would have had a struggle between laughter and modesty when he saw the front page on which his death was recorded: the whole of the top of the page was filled with the news of his death, pictures and all: below was the trivial matter of the Maastricht referendum. I salute a man, an artist, a grand soul and a friend.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

To his fiddle to notice us. His face was a picture of rapt concentration.

Was it or wasn't it? The hair was lustrous, thick, gingery-brown and impeccably brushed — no proof of artifice, but what aroused my curiosity and (once I had drawn this to her attention) that of Mrs Wright, was the way it reached down and back on each side, from temples to ear-tops in big sweeps, like the folded wings of a chicken. As the Webern ticked and bonged its way towards a conclusion, I realised that the place where the wing section met the next section was — well, it just wasn't right.

Mrs Wright and I discussed this during the short interval which followed, she inclining to the view that this was just a harsh hairstyle, and I (I fear) to the other view.

Then came Bruch's violin concerto. Pinchas Zukerman was the soloist, and while David Mellor was in charge of culture I should never have dared admit that the wig distracted me from the music, but Peter Brooke will understand. The Bruch I can buy. On CD: the wig I may never see again. Anyway, I loved that concerto when I was a student, and now see that it is shallow. Shaming to conclude that I must have been shallow too. It is very insulting to be reminded of the things we have loved. Jean Anouilh, *Lawrence of Arabia*, Mrs Thatcher... oh dear.

So I returned to the wig. During the *allegro moderato*

Looking for Mr Smith

AS John Smith arrived in Blackpool for the opening of the Labour party conference today, the final touches were being applied to the first biography of the Opposition leader. But those expecting skeletons to be shaken from the Labour leader's closet will be disappointed. The author, Andy McSmith, a former Labour party press officer and currently political correspondent on the *Daily Mirror*, has found none. "There is no sex, drugs or rock 'n' roll. His private life is as clean as a whistle," says McSmith.

During the interval we agreed a final checklist: (i) Could we find the stubby bit, where the hair pattered out on the neckline? (ii) How did the hair move when shaken? I settled back for *Carmina Burana* to check. I do not like *Carmina Burana*. There's something nasty about it. Attention transferred to the wig. (iii) There was no stubble visible, just a ledge of hair. Suspicious. Then, during an extended and violent *pizzicato* section came the answer to (ii). The hair moved wrongly when shaken. It jerked. Real hair floats. QED.

I was about to give Mrs Wright a rüge when the soprano rose. She looked oriental and was called Sumi Jo. She sang so beautifully that, just for a moment, I completely forgot the violinist's wig and the hair prickled all down the back of my neck. Real hair. One moment in a whole programme, but worth it. Real hair floats. QED.

even set up a tasting panel and invited the food minister Nicholas Soames and Jancis Robinson, the wine writer, to help choose England's finest vintages.

They came up with a 1990 Muller Thurgau from the Elham Valley Vineyards in Kent. The medium-sweet style was deemed inappropriate for the fish course but, undeterred, Gunmer insisted that it should be served as an aperitif instead. A fresh tasting was ordered and the minister and his panel have opted for something known as Mersea, from Essex.

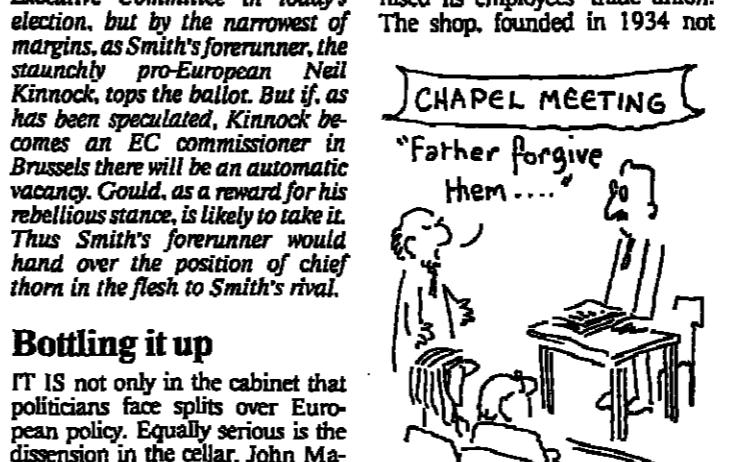
Closed shop
COLLET'S, Britain's most famous left-wing bookshop, stockist of *Militant* and *Socialist Worker* and suppliers of Marxist tomes about the class struggle, has de-recognised its employees' trade union. The shop, founded in 1934 not

with the Manufacturing, Science and Finance Union. "We have not recognised the union since we had a dispute with them," says Harry Moore, the managing director of Collet's. The company is shortly to open a store in Moscow, where trade unions seem similarly to have fallen into disrepute.

The firm hand of government is still apparent in some areas. From the Department of Health's submissions to the pay review body comes the following: "The government's firm monetary policy will not allow successive pay settlements, nor, within the discipline of the ERM, is there any prospect of employers being bailed out by a lower exchange rate." The submission is dated September 1992.

Losing Grace's

THE one familial link between the late Grace Kelly and her Irish forebears is about to be severed by Prince Rainier. The small plot of land in County Mayo, from which her grandfather Jack emigrated to America, is to be put on the market. The 35-acre farm at Drimurla, which includes the remains of the 19th-century cottage where the princess believed her ancestors lived, has been owned by the Grimaldi family in Monaco since 1976. The Grimaldis are said to have contacted Patrick Durcan, the solicitor who handles their Irish affairs, to discuss the possible sale of the land. Durcan, presumably sworn to secrecy by royal command, declines any comment. But the prospect of a forthcoming sale has so upset the west-coast community that Mayo County Council has been deluged with telephone calls demanding that the site be bought by the authority and developed as a theme park in memory of Princess Grace.



only as a purveyor of left-wing literature but as a communist meeting place, recently moved from its original location in Charing Cross Road to Great Russell Street. The changeover, it seems, was more than merely physical — the shop decided not to negotiate any longer



ARGUING ALOUD

Two or three times a century an issue of principle arises in British politics which is capable of splitting parties asunder. Whether it is home rule for Ireland, tariff reform or European integration, the arguments run too deep to be suppressed by traditional party discipline. If either John Major or John Smith thought two weeks ago that they could paper over party divisions over Europe, they surely cannot believe so now. Yesterday Bryan Gould, shadow national heritage secretary, resigned his post in order to speak against the party line on Maastricht. At the same time two cabinet ministers, Michael Howard and John Gunnier, illustrated in only a little more coded language how deep the rift runs in the Conservative party too.

Mr Howard hinted that he would not be at all unhappy to see other countries in the Community moving at a different pace from Britain. Mr Gunnier, meanwhile, said that he saw no future for Britain on the sidelines of Europe. However Downing Street may dissemble about the absence of Tory splits, these two views, represented in one cabinet, are as opposed as they could be.

It is good for British democracy, if bad for party unity, that such a debate is taking place in public. Predictably Mr Gould was criticised yesterday for resigning on the eve of Labour's party conference, so detracting from the triumphalist mood in Blackpool. Conservative whips must also be anxious about the increasingly open nature of their split, not just on the back benches but in the cabinet too. No one policy will reconcile the two camps.

The more openly Europe becomes an intra-party, rather than inter-party, issue, the stronger the case for a referendum becomes. Politicians cannot be expected to argue against their beliefs on a matter of such strong principle. Some may resign from government in order not to have to do so.

Mr Gould has had to resign from the shadow cabinet because Mr Smith is determined to maintain the iron rod of discipline

forged by Neil Kinnock in the mid-1980s. That is to be regretted, for if ever there were a time for party members to be allowed to disagree, it is now, soon after an election.

From Labour's long-term point of view, Mr Gould's departure is also regrettable for a reason beyond that of European policy. He is one of the few party members who really understands why it lost the last election.

There is a danger this week that, because the government is in such disarray, Labour will use its conference simply to gloat. Instead it should ask itself why, in the middle of a recession, when it was leading in the opinion polls, it could muster only 35 per cent of the vote in April. With the Tories gaining from boundary changes between now and the next election, it will take more than one last heave for Labour to form a government.

Today the Fabian Society publishes a pamphlet written by Giles Radice which examines why Labour did particularly badly in the South, winning just 10 seats out of 177 outside London and south of a line joining the Wash to the Bristol Channel. This is not a peculiarly southern problem: it is one of social change. The South happens to be over-endowed with homeowners in suburbs doing white-collar or skilled manual jobs. These people are increasing in number, and they forcefully expressed to Mr Radice's researchers their antipathy to Labour.

Half of them could think of nothing positive to say about Labour; of those who could, its opposition status sprang most readily to mind. They fear that Labour will take away their precarious prosperity. It will prevent them "getting on". All feared that they would be classed as "rich" and would therefore be heavily taxed.

Labour has failed to appreciate the profound change in attitude that has taken place throughout Britain. Class solidarity is vanishing in favour of social mobility. As long as Labour remains a class-based party, epitomised by its close links with the unions, it cannot regain its popularity with the people whose votes it needs to win power.

THE WINNING THING

Only a few months ago the White House greatly envied John Major his election victory, his solid political base and his proof that, even in these depressed economic times, a clumsy, colourless incumbent could clasp hold of his office. Today the envy must be rather less: the president and the prime minister are struggling together.

The Democrats are still favourite to drive the Republicans from the White House for the first time since the victory of Jimmy Carter over President Ford in 1976. The Republicans have lost the campaign so far. They have trailed heavily in the polls for three months. On peripheral issues, such as the question of TV debates, Mr Bush has appeared increasingly defensive.

No candidate running as far behind as the president does today has ever bounded back to victory in November. There is nothing yet very inspiring about the Republicans' reiterated cry of "four more years". The American people patently do not want more of the same, and the president has not yet made it clear that change is on offer.

It would be unwise, however, for Europeans to write off the president just yet. His campaign manager, James Baker, is the most formidable organiser in American politics. He is the master of timing. If anyone can coax some "vision thing" out of Mr Bush at the right moment it is he.

A message of what the second Bush administration wants to achieve must include some repudiation of what the first administration did achieve, including the largest federal deficit in American history. The voters will look more kindly on a candidate who appears comitee than on one who simply sounds complacent.

Mr Bush must seek to regain the high ground in the intellectual debate. Ronald Reagan carried the aura of "a conviction politician". President Bush appears no more than a merchant of expediency. But Mr Bush is not fighting Mr Reagan. His

challenger, Bill Clinton, has an image of expediency as a way of life.

There are beginning to be a few positive signs from the polls, most recently from the important state of Ohio, where the Democrat lead has been cut from ten to one per cent. Support for Governor Clinton may have peaked too soon.

The Republicans should devote the last campaigning weeks to expounding their underlying principles, not "family values" but free markets. Mr Bush needs to raise his eyes to the hills: too often lately they have seemed to be focused on what the public rightly perceives as the shifting ground beneath his feet.

The man who all-too-transparently prefers governing to fighting elections will not win unless he stops being squeamish. In the next five weeks he has to persuade the electorate that it cannot risk placing its future in the hands of his opponent. That means asking some tough questions about Mr Clinton's fitness for office. The issues go well beyond what he did, or did not, do about the draft as a young man of 22. The president might start by forcing tight commitments to the North American Free Trade Agreement, where the influence of the unions seems rapidly to be turning Mr Clinton into a protectionist. Four out of ten Americans still do not feel they know enough about the Democratic candidate to have an opinion about him. That gap provides the president with his most fruitful opportunity.

There is no point in being too fastidious. American presidential elections are essentially adversarial contests in a way that British general elections still are not. It is, therefore, perfectly legitimate for any incumbent president to base his final strategy on the theme that his rival is not up to the job. The 41st president of the United States defeated one opponent that way four years ago; he still has as good a chance of achieving the same success in five weeks' time.

SMALL CHANGE

It is not just the British economy that is in the dustbin. The coinage is too. Money is not everything. Usually it is not even enough, and it is getting smaller. To reflect in cupronickel the statistics of shrinking gross national product, on Wednesday the Royal Mint is to introduce a smaller 10p piece to replace the last survivor of the pre-decimalised system, the old two-stirling florin.

Coin can reveal much about the history and state of the coinage nation. The politics and national image of the city states of Greece and Syracuse can be read in their gold and silver staters. In the most high and palmy state of Rome, the portraits of the emperors on the coinage were realistic miniatures, showing beaked nose, bald head, double chins and all. As Rome declined, and emperors became four or a penny, their portraits grew vaguer and more idealised, crowned with effete oriental emblems of divinity, while at the same time the inscriptions became stately megalomaniac in their boasts about ruling over an empire on which the sun could never set. These coins sent out a signal that the barbarians were at the gates. The British coinage under Victoria declared that here were things of value, from a great nation.

A numismatic historian from Vulcan would conclude from the British coinage since decimalisation that he had under his magnifying glass a nation in steady decline, constantly tampering with its coinage. Instead of the traditional ascending series of disc-shaped coins, growing in size and importance step by step with their value,

there has been a proliferation of hexagons, with size of coin divorced from value. The designs are diverse and trendy instead of traditional, and the metal has become steadily cheaper and nastier. The monarch represented on the coinage is stylised, hardly having aged in 40 years. The numismatist from outer space might well decide that Britain is in a state of advanced decline, with the Visigoths of the Bundesbank at the gates.

He would not be entirely right. The pound coin is a solid improvement with its dignified boar around the milled edge. The new 5p coin, made of a size and cutting edge to pierce a hole in trouser pockets even where none existed, has been found by an economic psychologist to be so despised that the majority of people who spot one on the ground cannot be bothered to pick it up. The 1p coin serves a function only as change for objects cunningly priced at £1.99. Even the dimmest Vulcanian or Briton can see through that marketing trick.

First of all, Britain needs to stabilise its economy. Then it needs to design a coinage that reflects the stability and worth of its economy, with the best of modern design rather than trumpery gimmicks. Then it needs to leave it alone to acquire the dignity of age. It will be doing well if it designs anything as enduring as the old 10p coin that died on Wednesday. That silver florin was first issued in 1849 as a tentative introduction of decimalisation. That is the proper timescale for a currency. If the Royal Mint can ever get it right, a period of silence on its part would be welcome.

Options for careful adaptation and new use will need to be actively pursued in parallel. Redefined roles for hospital buildings as different as the former Addenbrooke's, Cambridge, or St George's, Hyde Park, suggest that a satisfactory outcome is possible, but it can prove a lengthy process.

Yours sincerely,
JEREMY TAYLOR,
140 The Mount, York.
September 22.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Careful rebuilding of economic policy seen as UK aim

From Mr Michael Posner

Sir, Your editorial, "Budgeting for growth" September 22, and the letter from Professor Tim Congdon and others on the same day, both make clear suggestions for a new system of economic policy, of aims and instruments. This is necessary after the destructive events of the last few days. Whatever our individual views about the government's original choice of a price for sterling against the deutschmark — it was perhaps dangerously high — we should not welcome the sweeping away of a main strut of policy, a main instrument of influence over the price level.

Some of the necessary components of a revised policy are correctly noted in both editorial and letter. Fiscal and monetary policy should move in mutual support, within a reworked medium-term strategy, the main elements of which should be openly debated, within a fully numerate framework to be provided by the Treasury.

If it is true that a "full-employment Budget" on present tendencies would be seriously in deficit, then the consequences for taxation and expenditure control must be faced and the causes honestly identified. An easing of monetary stringency is appropriate, but not sufficiently to allow a renewed speculative boom: there must be some "anchor" for the price level.

So much is common ground. But the last thing the UK economy needs is a new "fix", a new dogma. For the last 20 years we have had enough gurus, enough "revealed wisdom", enough brave new ways to paradise on earth. If ever an economy has suffered from experimental neurosis, it is ours. Floating versus fixed exchange rates; monetary versus fiscal policy; incomes policies (as in your editorial suggestions for the public sector) "on" or "off"; PSBR (public-sector borrowing requirement) fetishism and PSBR neglect; the all-importance or the zero-importance of the balance of trade — you name it, the UK economy has bowed to it.

Please may we return to a certain balance, a certain sense of calm, a consensus that none of these patent medicines alone can help the patient?

A careful rebuilding of policy, based on painstakingly argued detail rather than revealed inspiration, is what we need: no miracles, no gimmicks; a recognition that we have many aims for the economy, not just one (low inflation and less unemployment); that many instruments should be used, not just one (monetary and fiscal policy, a policy for aggregate demand and a concern for industrial investment).

Who knows, we could begin to build a policy that would have a shelf life of more than 30 months.

Yours etc.
M. V. POSNER
(Deputy Chief Economic Adviser,
Treasury, 1975-6).
Rushwood,
Jack Straw's Lane, Oxford.
September 26.

From the General Secretary of the MSF union

Sir, Anatole Kaletsky rightly says (article, Business Times, September 21), there has been a "total shift of economic debate in Britain". But it does not feel they know enough about the Democratic candidate to have an opinion about him. That gap provides the president with his most fruitful opportunity.

We may argue the merits of the ERM (exchange-rate mechanism) or a floating currency, and suggest that devolution was the only way to overcome the damage from the imposition

sibly high rate at which the pound was pitched on ERM entry, but it still does not clarify the problem for our economy as a whole.

At last some people are waking to the reality that British manufacturing industry has been so weakened by the last two recessions that it is simply unable to take advantage of any upturn in the economy.

As a union with the majority of its members in manufacturing, we are making every effort to raise the debate on this subject. But while investment in our wealth-producing industry is still failing, while training and re-training fails to provide the level of skills which our workforce will need for the future, while research and development is seen as an optional extra by too many companies, what chance do we have of reversing the decline which has seen the loss of two million jobs?

Yours sincerely,
ROGER LYONS,
General Secretary,
Manufacturing, Science,
Finance union,
Park House,
64/66 Wandsworth Common
Northside, SW18.
September 24.

From the President of the Building Employers Confederation

Sir, Whilst we welcome the latest base-rate cut (report, September 23) we remain disappointed that the government has not taken bolder steps to end the recession.

The private sector desperately needs a clear signal that the government is determined to end the economic suffering. A larger cut in rates would have shown this determination.

One of the arguments against larger cuts in interest rates is that they will lead to a further depreciation of sterling, which is inflationary. However, there is a strong counter-argument: a decisive cut to between 7 and 8 per cent will restore confidence in the UK economy and lead to a stronger pound.

It is not so much lower interest rates that weaken sterling as the belief of the City and international investors that the fundamentals of the UK economy, as a result of a depressed level of demand, remain fragile.

The boost to confidence of a larger cut in rates now will be far greater than that of two further cuts of 1 per cent over the next six to 12 months and the costs — in terms of insolvencies and unemployment — far less, however calculated.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN HILL, President,
Building Employers Confederation,
82 New Cavendish Street, W1.
September 25.

From Mr Mathew Heim

Sir, I cannot agree with Anatole Kaletsky's conclusion ("After the lira, how vulnerable is sterling?", September 15) that the planned European Central Bank to be modelled on the Bundesbank will allow politics to influence its independence.

The ECB's independence will be anchored dually in the treaty establishing EMU (article 107) and the statute of the ECB (article 7). It undertakes not to seek outside instruction, and EC governments and monetary authorities undertake not to seek to influence the ECB.

Although independent the ECB will be obliged to report annually to the European Parliament, the European Council heads of state, the

A plea for parks

From Mr Alan Barber

Sir, Sir Roy Strong's criticism of London's royal parks (Weekend Times, September 19) fails to raise a much bigger issue than the apparent poor stewardship of just eight famous parks in our capital city — that is, the fate of our national heritage of public parks in all the other great cities of the United Kingdom.

Uniquely, the royal parks enjoy the direct patronage of the new Department of National Heritage. Almost all the nation's other great parks are municipal and in the hands of dozens of district councils, whose ability to protect them is at the mercy of the Department of the Environment.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BARBER,
Alan Barber Consultancy,
9 Shipton Close,
Naunton, Bristol, Avon.

Burden on universities

From the National Secretary of the Association of University and College Lecturers

Sir, Once again the new universities have increased their annual intake by 16 per cent over the previous year and once again are being lauded by government and vice-chancellors for doing so. Once again the lecturing staff will be expected to accommodate the additional students within overstuffed means.

At the same time the government is refusing to release £1 million of the salary bill that is being withheld pending a "satisfactory" introduction of a PRP (performance-related pay) system.

The minister for higher education said (report, September 16) that "the only prudent basis for an increase in pay is improvement in productivity". In higher education there can be only

ment-funded national body to promote their welfare, as is the case with sport and the arts.

The result is that cuts in local expenditure may hit parks first. What were once the pride of our cities and most accessible recreation facility for the urban population are, in some cities, becoming the home of society's misfits and shunned by the mothers, fathers and the elderly whose need is greatest.

The Department of the Environment seems to think that this decline in our city heritage is somehow compensated by its occasional funding of schemes to tart up inner-city derelict sites under urban aid programmes.

Yours faithfully,
M. G. ROBERTS,
National Secretary,
Association of University and
College Lecturers,
104 Albert Road,
Southsea, Hampshire.

one measure of productivity: the number of students educated. Yet, instead of the government making 16 per cent available for the PRP settlement it offers a derisory 0.75 per cent to be implemented at local discretion.

The government will be defeated by its own reasoning if it continues to persist in exploiting market forces at all costs in the market you do not get what you do not pay for.

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COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 27: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Alwyn Macfarlane preached the sermon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 26: The Prince Edward, Chairman of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Special Projects Group, today visited Humberstone and was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Humberstone (Mr Anthony Betts).

His Royal Highness this morning visited the Princes Quay Shopping Centre, Hull, to watch a number of Award related displays. Subsequently The Prince Edward attended a Luncheon at the Guildhall in support of the Award, given by Kingston Communications, and was received by the Lord Mayor of Kingston upon Hull (Councillor D. Barber).

His Royal Highness later visited the Burton Outdoor Pursuits Centre to watch participants in Award activities.

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

The Princess Royal, Patron, British Steel Challenge, today started the Round the World Yacht Race 1992 from Gillicker Point, Solent, Hampshire, and was received by Rear Admiral Sir

Morgan Morgan Giles (Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire). Mrs William Nursey was in attendance.

September 27: The Duke of York returned to Heathrow Airport, London, today from a visit to Canada. Captain Neil Blair, RN, was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
September 26: The Lady Elizabeth Bassett has succeeded the Lady Angela Oswald as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Patron, Northern Ballet Theatre, was present this evening at a Gala Performance by the Company at the Theatre Royal, Buxton.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for the County of Avon (Sir John Wills, Bt).

The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 26: The Duchess of Gloucester today presented The Queen's Trophy for The Queen Elizabeth II Stakes at the Festival of Racing, Ascot, Royal County of Berkshire.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Lord Abinger, 78; Sir Nigel Althaus, former government broker, 63; Miss Bright Bardot, 58; Sir Thomas Barnard, former director-general of inspection, Ministry of Supply, 99; Lady Bray, 61; the Duke of Buccleuch, KT, 69; Sir Robin Buchanan, chairman, Wessex Regional Health Authority, 62; Lord Cockfield, 76; Mr Peter Egan, actor, 46; Dame Phyllis Friend, actress, 87; Captain G. G. Friend, chief nursing officer, DHSS, 70.

Sir David Hannay, diplomat, 57; Sir Trevor Hughes, water engineer, 67; Mr Jeremy Isaacs, general-director, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 60; the Earl of Listowel, 86; Miss Ellen Malcolm, painter, 69; Mr Marcello Mastrola, actor, 68; Sir Peter Miller, former chairman, Lloyd's of London, 62; Miss Mary Moon, headmistress, Manchester High School for Girls, 60; Major E.S. Orr Ewing, Lord Lieutenant of Wigton, 61; Mr Michael Somes, ballet dancer, 75.

Today's royal engagements

The Princess of Wales will visit the West London Day Centre for single homeless and rootless people at 136 Seymour Place at 10.45.

Prince Edward, as Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award, will open the Haking International Centre, Welwyn Garden City, at 12.30.

The Princess Royal will attend the opening session of the consultation on "The Rio Conference: Questions for Britain" at 6.10 followed by dinner at St George's House, Windsor Castle.

Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, will visit the Dexxex exhibition at Syon Park House at 3.00 in aid of Crusaid.

Princess Alexandra will attend a luncheon at the London Hilton on Park Lane at 12.40 in aid of the Care in Crisis Fund of the British Red Cross.

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Dr Brian Hanson, the



Lita Khazaka, of Perth, Scotland, who at 16 is the young student on the architecture course

Prince's school opens in Regent's Park

THE Prince of Wales fulfills his ambition to change the course of British architecture today with the opening of his new institute of architecture in Regent's Park, London (Marcus Binney writes).

The 33 students from as far afield as Bosnia, Russia and Saudi Arabia will begin a year's foundation course on the traditional basics of architecture, both practical and philosophical.

Students range from school leavers, seeking a wide ranging introduction to the subject to qualified architects who feel their education is incomplete.

Dr Brian Hanson, the

Prince's architecture adviser, who is director of studies, says: "There is a great desire among young people to find a new, more imaginative and human way of working."

A Russian student was selected to join the course as the result of a competition held in Moscow in June for which there was 750 entries. Ivan Knaizev, St Petersburg, has been sponsored by Isaac Tigrett, founder of the Hard Rock Cafes, on behalf of the Rama Foundation.

An exhibition based on the Prince's book, *A Vision of Britain*, will be opened by the Prince of Wales in Bologna, Italy, on September 29.

Forthcoming marriages

Captain J.W.L. Baxter and Miss A.J. Green

The engagement is announced between Captain Jonathan Baxter, The Royal Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Brigadier and Mrs Harry Baxter, of Bowmills County Down, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Green, of Warblington, Havant, Hampshire.

Mr S.J. Hervieu and Miss F.C.F. O'Neill

The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr John Hervieu, and Mrs Hazel Wooldridge, of Jersey, Channel Islands and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Leo O'Neill, of Weybridge, Surrey.

Mr K.J. Poland and Miss J.A. Hall

The engagement is announced between Kevin, elder son of the late Mr D.K. Poland and of Mrs J.M. Fairley, of Petersfield, Hampshire, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Hall, of Ransgate, Kent.

Mr L.G.F. Smith-Gordon and Miss K. Suzuki

The engagement is announced between Lionel Smith-Gordon, of Hiron, Tokyo, Japan, only son of Sir Eldred Smith-Gordon, Bt, and Lady Smith-Gordon, of 13 Shalcombe Street, London, SW10, and Kumi, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Masahisa Suzuki, of Urawa, Saitama, Japan.

Mr P.G. Trall and Miss A.C. Barry

The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Sir Alan and Lady Trall, of Thursley, Surrey, and Angela, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs Paul Barry, of Bremzen, Kent.

Mr G.W. Underhill and Miss A. Mackenzie

The engagement is announced between Giles, second son of the late R.H. Underhill, OBE, and of Mrs J. Underhill, of Coldharbour Farm, Petersfield, Hampshire, and Alexandra, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R.C.B. Mackenzie, of Crock House, Warren Road, Crowthorpe, East Sussex.

Mr W.J. Whitehead and Miss S.E. Dawson

The engagement is announced between William, second son of the late Dr T.H.N. Whitehead, of Rock, Cornwall, and Sarah, middle daughter of the late Mr F.W. Dawson and of Mrs B.M. Blake, of Llanwist, Major, South Glamorgan and Washington DC, and stepdaughter of Mr J.J. Blake.

Service dinners

Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia)

Brigadier J.H. Hooper, President of the Regimental Dining Club of the Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers (Militia), presided at a dinner held on Saturday at the Castle, Monmouth.

Mr S.M. Fraser and Miss S.M. de Schwarburg-Günther

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 26, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, of Mr Bruce Mathews Fraser, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Donald Fraser, of Sydney, Australia, to Miss

Dinner

Jesus College, Cambridge

Lord Renfrew of Kainthorpe, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, presided at the annual dinner and meeting of the college society held on Saturday at the college. Mr Peter King and the Bishop of Lambeth also spoke.

Service reunions

Britannia Royal Naval College

Members of the September 1942 Frobisher (Special) Entry into the Royal Navy, with Dutch and Norwegian colleagues, held a reunion at the Britannia Royal Naval College yesterday to mark the fiftieth anniversary of their joining the college. Admiral Sir John Treacher presided.

RAF Tempsford Association

Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis Hodges presided at the 45th annual Tempsford reunion (138 and 161 Squadrons) held on Saturday at the Anchor Inn, Tempsford, Bedfordshire.

Luncheon

Anglo-Omani Society

The Hon (Sir) Lucas, chairman, presided at the annual luncheon of the Anglo-Omani Society held on September 24 at the Royal Overseas League, HE Ahmed bin Suwaidan, Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Sultanate of Oman, and the Hon Douglas QC, MP, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, were the principal speakers. The Ambassador of Oman, president of the society, was also present.

Sale room

'Lost' statue may fetch £50,000

By JOHN SHAW

Christie's over three days from October 12-14.

The rediscovery is one of several finds made by the auction house staff who have spent more than three months cataloguing a yardful of fittings ranging from 50 complete marble fireplaces to 300 doors, some untouched to 60 years.

Other notable pieces include a pair of carved stone pilasters (estimate £1,500-£2,000), a pair of columns (£2,000-£3,000) from Chiswick House, west London, built by Lord Burlington, the great connoisseur. They are thought to have been part of wings added by Mrs Eleanor Coade, a businesswoman who also specialised in architectural fittings to eighteenth century

London. There is every kind of garden ornament and even a complete Georgian shopfront. It was saved from demolition and bought by Crowther's

for £50 in 1958. Since then it has remained in a shop window still with their original glass. A photograph provides documentary evidence that the premises were once occupied by A. V. Cox & Co, old established wine and spirit shippers. It is now expected to fetch up to £2,000.

Crowther's was begun in the late 1880s and has always been associated with Fulham. During the war a member of the family moved away and formed his own company, Crowther of Syon Lodge, Isleworth. There is no connection between the two businesses and the current sale follows another change in business direction. Two of the three brothers running the firm are moving on but Crowther's is still staying in business although the sale is likely to bring the kind of high-profile interest not seen since the Duke and Duchess of Windsor visited the yard in 1954.

Marriages

Mr M.J. Previté and Miss E.S. Pull

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, Headley, Hampshire, of Mr Matthew Previté, younger son of Judge John Previté QC, and the Hon Mrs Previté of Hampton Wick, Surrey, to Miss Elizabeth Pull, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A.J. Pull of Headley. The Rev R. Woodger officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, was attended by the Hon Alice Browne and Emma Pull. Dr Jonathan Booth was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the Seychelles.

Dr R.E.K. Russell and Miss S.J.F. Mills

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Peter and St Mary, Fishbourne, near Chichester, West Sussex, of Dr Richard Russell, elder son of Mr and Mrs B.J. Russell, of Stoysey, Bedfordshire, to Miss Sarah Mills, younger daughter of Sir Frank and Lady Mills, of Chichester. The Rev M. Mills officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by the Hon Alice Browne and Emma Pull. Dr Jonathan Booth was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P.T. Austin and Miss Y.M. de Lusignan

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 26, at St Joseph's Church, Chalfont St Peter, of Mr Paul Austin, younger son of Mr and Mrs Trevelyan Austin, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, to Miss Venetia de Lusignan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis de Lusignan, of Dutham, Buckinghamshire.

The reception was held at the Buckinghamshire Golf Club.

Mr M.E. Worschel and Miss S.L. Muller

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Clement Danes, London, of Mr Mark Worschel, only son of Mr and Mrs Erik Worschel of Houston, Texas, to Miss Susan Muller, daughter of Group Captain and Mrs Freddie Muller, of Canterbury, Surrey. The Rev A.T.R. Goode officiated.

Mr B.M. Fraser and Miss S.M. de Schwarburg-Günther

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 26, 1992, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, of Mr Bruce Mathews Fraser, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Donald Fraser, of Sydney, Australia, to Miss

Sophia de Schwarburg-Günther, younger daughter of Mr Stanislas de Schwarburg-Günther, of Beaugency, France, and Mrs John Pommier, of Kensington, W8. The Rev Christopher Courtauld officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, was attended by the Hon Alice Browne and Emma Pull. Dr Jonathan Booth was best man.

A reception was held at the Cavalry and Guards Club.

Dr C.S. Huseyin and Miss J. Calarto

The marriage took place on Sunday, September 6, at the London Marriott, Grosvenor Square, of Dr Can Huseyin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Suvi Huseyin, and Miss Hulya Calarto, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hasan Calarto.

Mr M.F. Lykardopoulos and Miss E.C. Goulandris

The marriage took place on Friday, September 25, at St Sophia's Cathedral, Moscow Road, of Mr Michael Lykardopoulos, son of Mr F.P. Lykardopoulos, of Athens, Greece, and Mrs S. Lykardopoulos, of London, W8, to Miss Alexandra Goulandris, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.N. Goulandris, of Gstaad, Switzerland. His Eminence Archbishop Gregorios of Thyra and Great Britain officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Lucy, Eleanor and Bertrand Mills, and Mrs Sarah Russell. Mr Simon Russell was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

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The marriage took place on Saturday, September 26, at St Joseph's Church, Chalfont St Peter, of Mr Paul Austin, younger son of Mr and Mrs Trevelyan Austin, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, to Miss Venetia de Lusignan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Francis de Lusignan, of Dutham, Buckinghamshire.

The reception was held at the Claridge's and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

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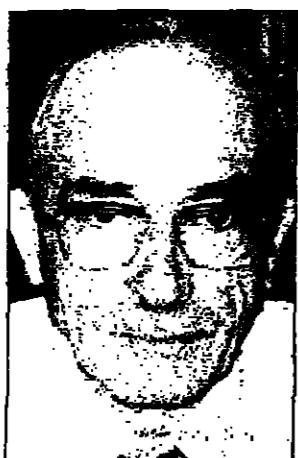
and Mrs Susan

OBITUARIES

PROF HENRY McILWAIN

Professor Henry McIlwain, biochemist, died on September 14 aged 79. He was born on December 12, 1912, in Newcastle upon Tyne.

In 1948, Henry McIlwain bravely accepted an invitation by Sir Aubrey Lewis to the new post of principal biochemist and senior lecturer in biochemistry at the Maudsley Hospital, London, during the gestation of the Institute of Psychiatry as a constituent school of the new British Post-graduate Medical Federation. His brief was to organise teaching and research on biochemistry of the nervous system. He sensibly organised the material gathered for his lecture courses for the publication of the first comprehensive neurochemical textbook, in 1955. His relatively small laboratories quickly became a world centre of excellence in neurochemistry; between 1950 and the late 1970s, his was the major training centre. Funding for his research was virtually all external and correspondingly wide. In those extraordinarily productive decades his small university-funded academic staff (three to four including himself) was unchanged, but attached academic workers (post-graduate students and post-doctoral workers) increased more than ten-fold. During this period, he initiated the first post-graduate taught courses in neurochemistry in the world: in 1961, a "summer-school" two-week course in practical neurochemistry was held,



which evolved in 1967 into a full-time one-year MSc course in neurochemistry.

Henry McIlwain's childhood environment was poor economically, but emotionally warm and intellectually stimulating. His father, John McIlwain, from Glasgow, was a sergeant in the Indian Army and later a postal clerk. With his father away for long periods in the Army, his mother, Louisa, found plenty of time to encourage her two children to interest themselves in music, literature and science.

McIlwain left the Atkinson Road Junior Day Technical School in Newcastle at 14 to work for a firm of consultant analysts, and, during his evenings, attended classes at the Central School of Commerce in Newcastle. He completed his BSc in chemistry at King's College, University of Durham, in 1934. He then devoted himself to full-time research at King's under Professor G. R. Clemon, for his MSc and PhD, obtained in record time, by 1936.

McIlwain's PhD thesis on the chemistry of natural products contained original observations on anti-bacterial agents, and he was invited to continue his work at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1936. From 1937 to 1947, he made many contributions to microbial nutrition and chemotherapy in Medical Research Council units — in the coun-

try's department of bacterial chemistry led by Sir Paul Fildes at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and at the unit for research in cell metabolism with Sir (then Dr) Hans Krebs, in Sheffield.

McIlwain's outstanding research qualities were those of single-minded energy in pursuing a goal, a deeply scholarly approach and, above all, courage in developing new experimental approaches to neurochemistry, often in the face of persistent criticism. This is well illustrated by the techniques he developed for studying cerebral metabolism in relation to electrical events using cortical slices. These techniques and the apparatus he devised (such as the McIlwain chopper) are now extensively applied, often without reference to their author.

Indeed, his most outstanding contributions were in the development of *in vitro* techniques for relating molecular mechanisms to cerebral function — in particular his observations on dynamic aspects of the cerebral energy state and his far-reaching success in evoking and analysing synaptic electrical activity *in vitro* — thus providing convincing evidence, in defiance of the established wisdom of the time, that electrically- and metabolically-active neurones could survive and be studied in brain slices. This represents one of the major developments in the neurosciences. His international status was that of one of the few fathers of his chosen subject.

He was active in dissemination of this new and complex subject of neurochemistry at international level. He was instrumental in organising a series of international neurochemical symposia from 1955 to 1963, which culminated in the founding of the International Society for Neurochemistry in 1965. He was also involved in establishing, in 1956, the first specialist journal on the subject, *The Journal of Neurochemistry*.

McIlwain published over 250 scientific papers. His books included *Biochemistry and the Central Nervous System* (1955), which ran to five editions, the last two in 1971 and 1985.

He retired from his post as professor of biochemistry at St Thomas' Hospital Medical School, an emeritus professor of biochemistry. During this period, he also consolidated a combination of two of his loves — for neuroscience philosophy and for history.

He was never easy to work with — he exacted a discipline that some found difficult to maintain. Yet he never sought more from colleagues than he expected from himself.

A festschrift held on his retirement from his chair in biochemistry at the Institute of Psychiatry in 1980 was attended by former colleagues and students spanning three decades.

Several mild heart attacks persuaded McIlwain, in 1987, to retire from St Thomas' to Bridgnorth, Shropshire, where he continued to contribute to neurochemistry in his writings and as historian for the International Society for Neurochemistry.

He subsequently suffered further heart attacks and strokes, all of which he fought valiantly.

His first wife, Jane, died in 1977, and he is survived by his second wife, Marjorie, and the two daughters from his first marriage, Jean and Margaret.

Fritz Leiber, American science fiction writer, died on September 5 aged 81. He was born in Chicago on December 24, 1910.

ALTHOUGH often referred to as a science fiction author, Fritz Leiber lived in a world rather more complex than that. He was the first to use the term "Sword and Sorcery" to describe this particular SF sub-genre, and wrote of the dark horrors of the commonplace scratch the surface of urban life and there is something deeply sinister beneath. In this he could be compared with the film director David Lynch.

Ramsey Campbell, the highly regarded British horror author (whose own work touches *Leiber territory*) called him, "the greatest living writer of supernatural horror fiction". He certainly exerted a definite influence on American fantastic fiction, drawing many of his own images and themes from Shakespeare, Edgar Allan Poe, H. P. Lovecraft and the master of the English ghost story, M. R. James.

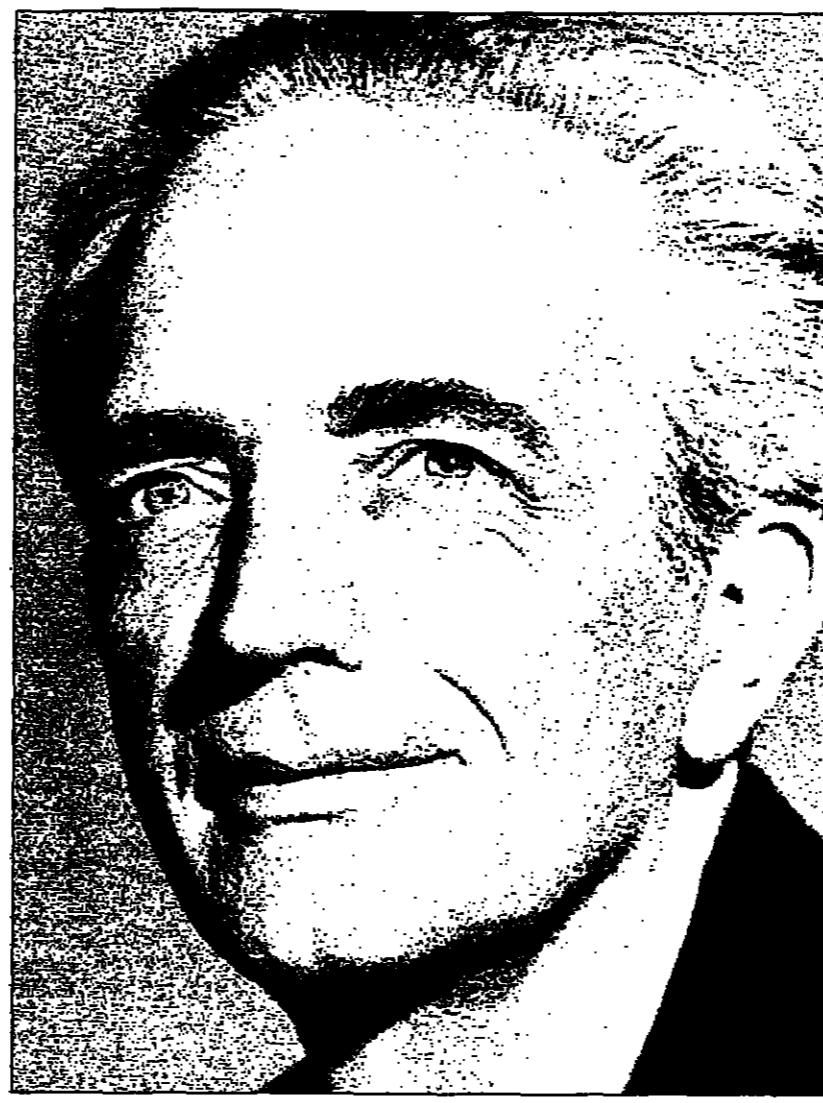
Fritz Reuter Leiber Jr. was the son of a notable Shakespearean actor. Leiber Sr. had his own touring company and had starred in several silent films. Encouraged to join his father's company, Fritz Leiber toured with him in 1934, but left two years later when he married Jonquil Stephens. He decided to settle for a career as a writer, but during a brief spell as an actor he did manage to play a small part in *Camille*. Leiber was a graduate of the University of Chicago where he had majored in psychology and physiology, a grounding which helped reinforce the sub-structure of many of his stories.

His interest in writing came from a long correspondence with a close college friend, Harry Fischer. Together they developed alter ego characters: Nordic Fairfay — a tall, gangly limbed individual from the North — based on Leiber, and the effervescent Grey Mouser — based on Fischer. Leiber first featured the characters in a story, "Adept's Gambit", which featured a cast of creatures in a fantastic world of mystic magic. The story was rejected, but the characters reappeared in his first 1939 published story, "Two Sought Adventure", which was published in *Unknown* magazine.

In these early days he was edited by John W. Campbell of *Astounding Science Fiction* (and author of *The Thing From Another World*). Although Leiber experimented with a variety of forms and sub-genres, the Fairfay/Grey Mouser partnership was a series to which he remained faithful throughout his life. Many collections followed and one anthology, *III Met in Lankhamar* (1970), received the Hugo science fiction award.

Fritz Leiber's many awards included a Life Award for his contribution to his field, presented at the Second World Fantasy Convention. His writing career, though, underwent a roller-coaster progression, due mainly to chronic alcoholism, a condition about which he openly spoke and wrote. There were occasions

FRITZ LEIBER



when he appeared almost completely to disappear from public view, although he produced over 40 books.

Leiber's first major work as an SF author came with his novel *Gather, Darkness!* (1943), concerning the overthrow of a religious dictatorship.

The most interesting side of Leiber's fiction is his pre-occupation with the threat of modern urban horror, city life and its web of terrors gradually corrupting the psyche: *The Automatic Pistol* (1940) featured a gun with a life of its own, and *Smoke Ghost* (1941) presented the tensions of a pressured metropolitan worker. For many followers of fantastic fiction the novels were a turning point in the field. In *The Black Gondolier* (1964), a darkly portrayed Death-figure becomes the emissary of oil, a metaphor for pollution of the environment.

Leiber was also fascinated with the idea of the *femme fatale*. He used witchcraft as a metaphor for feminine cunning and realised this in one of his most famous novels, *Conjure Wife* (1953). The novel was filmed as *Night of the Eagle* in 1962, featuring Peter Wyngarde as a college professor. It was not much regarded at the time but has since become a cult movie.

Leiber often referred to Shakespeare's dark lady but his pre-occupation culminated in the last and best of his later novels, *Our Lady of Darkness*. It is not only an homage to the horror genre, it is the natural resolution of his previous work.

Four months ago he married Margo Skinner, his partner for the past 20 years. He is also survived by his son Justin, from his marriage to Jonquil Stephens (who died in 1969). Fritz Leiber was a gracious man, willing to give time to his many fans who would queue to speak to him at Fantasy and Science Fiction conventions. He regularly contributed a column to the SF trade magazine, *Locus*, and was most articulate when discussing the genre's pre-occupations. Of supernatural horror fiction, he said: "What is the whole literature of supernatural horror, but an essay to make Death itself exciting, wonder and strangeness to file's very end?"

COLONEL FRED TILSTON, VC



Frederick Albert Tilston, who won the VC at the Hochwald on March 1, 1945, died in his native Toronto on September 23 aged 86. He was born there on June 11, 1906.

ONLY a year ago, Fred Tilston, at 85, was walking the battlefields and military cemeteries in France, Germany and The Netherlands on his artificial legs. A companion was unwise enough at one site, soggy with rain, to complain about getting his feet wet. "Ah!" said Tilston, his one eye twinkling. "That's a condition I don't have to face!"

He was never easy to work with — he exacted a discipline that some found difficult to maintain. Yet he never sought more from colleagues than he expected from himself.

A festschrift held on his retirement from his chair in biochemistry at the Institute of Psychiatry in 1980 was attended by former colleagues and students spanning three decades.

Several mild heart attacks persuaded McIlwain, in 1987, to retire from St Thomas' to Bridgnorth, Shropshire, where he continued to contribute to neurochemistry in his writings and as historian for the International Society for Neurochemistry.

He subsequently suffered further heart attacks and strokes, all of which he fought valiantly.

His first wife, Jane, died in 1977, and he is survived by his second wife, Marjorie, and the two daughters from his first marriage, Jean and Margaret.

Tilston went from college to Toronto University, where he

began what was to be, with the interruption of war, a brilliant pharmaceutical career. A reasonable sportsman with a passion for music, he was known to colleagues and friends as a quiet and amiable companion. He did well professionally with Sterling Products, of Windsor, Ontario, up to the outbreak of the second world war, when he was commissioned into the Essex Scottish of Toronto, taking up his post in England in 1941. He always expressed bitter regret at missing the Dieppe raid because of his first wounding.

Sharp of eye, and sharp of

mind and tongue, although never malicious, Fred Tilston remained a delightful companion, full of good stories and anecdotes, and a good listener when others were stimulated into talking. On a visit to England some years ago, he was asked on radio what he supposed to be the main characteristic in a man who is going to win the Victoria Cross". Tilston grinned, his single eye alive with humour and full appreciation of the situation. "Inexperience" he replied.

When his original military

examiners came to the conclusion that Fred Tilston "would never make an officer", they doubtless had in mind his reputation for mild behaviour and an irrepressible sense of fun, leading them to believe that he would never be capable of giving an order, or receiving one seriously. Although he often found it difficult to keep a straight face when listening to the weird and wonderful stories presented by soldiers who had overstayed leave or committed other minor misdemeanours, nonetheless, he was the sternest of men when confronted by the rare incident of meanness or pilfering, and no one could have led, inspired and controlled his men in action with tighter command.

Tilston returned to Sterling Products, in 1946, as vice-president in charge of sales, and he was president of Sterling Drug from 1957 to 1970. He was honorary colonel of the Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment and a supporter of the Canadian militia and the Canadian Legion.

Tilston's wife, Helen, whom he married in 1946, predeceased him. He leaves an adopted son.

Dan Cohn-Sherbok

Make this a new year of peace and hope in Israel

THIS week Jews throughout the world will be celebrating the new year which marks the beginning of the Ten Days of Penitence and which concludes with the Day of Atonement. This period constitutes the most solemn time of the year during which all people are judged and their fate determined.

According to the Talmud, those who are deemed perfectly righteous on the new year are inscribed in the Book of Life, whereas those who are completely evil are recorded in the Book of Death — in all other cases, their fate remains undetermined until the Day of Atonement. Hence it is during this time that all efforts must be made for self-improvement through repentance, prayer and charity.

Here then is an opportunity for self-examination in the light of Judaism's highest ideals, and at no epoch has this been more important: today there are real opportunities for making atonement for a misapprehension which has haunted the Jewish people from earliest times.

Scripture recounts that God chose the Jews as his special people from among the nations and promised them possession of the land of Canaan. As God decreed to Abraham: "To your descendants I will give this land" (Genesis 12:7). To fulfil this promise the Israelites were commanded to take the land away from its inhabitants. Thus before his death, Moses instructed his successor Joshua that "the Lord your God... will destroy these nations before you, so that you shall dispossess them" (Deuteronomy 31:3).

Through the centuries the Jewish nation has glorified this conquest and these words from holy writ have subtly shaped the Jewish psyche. For nearly two millennia the Jews have steadfastly and proudly proclaimed their absolute right to the entire land which God is said to have given them. In modern times this biblical image of the land flowing with milk and honey still continues to animate Jewish consciousness. Even among the most secular and assimilated there is a residual conviction that the

promised Land belongs to the Jews alone. Using the biblical doctrine to deny the rights of others. On this new year the peice sound of the ram's horn — which is designed to stir the hearts of the Jewish people to attend to their sinful ways — should awaken the sinfulness to the sin of arrogant, hard-heartedness and to the plight of the dispossessed.

Already there are signs that a fundamental change is now taking place within the Jewish world. Despite the resistance of right-wing activists, there has been a radical shift in Israeli attitudes. With the election of the Labour government, a new settlement policy has been formulated to deal with the Occupied Territories. No longer is there the desire to annex this land as part of a Greater Israel; rather Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has embarked on a new initiative. As the Middle-East process unfolds, it appears that the Israeli government will be pressing for a comprehensive solution which will provide for an administrative council for the Occupied Territories during an interim five-year period of autonomy.

Pray for the peace of Jerusalem!... May they prosper who love you!... For my brethren and companions sake I will say 'Peace be within you!'

Rabbi Dr Cohn-Sherbok is a visiting professor at Essex University

my. There is thus hope — as never before — that Arabs and Jews will be able to live together peacefully. Hence this new year inaugurates an era of accommodation, an attitude far removed from the intransigence of the biblical past. It is now vital that the Jewish community divests itself from the sin of arrogant, hard-heartedness and to the plight of the dispossessed.

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APPRECIATIONS

Sir Geraint Evans

young performers, and after his retirement was able to devote much time and energy to that end. He played an active role in the Welsh College of Music and Drama, of which he was president. Sir Geraint was much more than a mere figurehead: his masterclasses inspired the young professional musicians (and drama students) and made him a well-loved figure amongst the next generation. Indeed, to celebrate his 70th birthday, the Sir Geraint Evans Scholarship Fund was established to which he himself contributed to aid deserving young musicians, and, in

July, Sir Geraint helped to audition the first students to receive the scholarship.

Edmund Fret
Principal
Welsh College of
Music and Drama

YOUR obituary for Sir Geraint (August 21) is no doubt an accurate description of his career, but it does him less than justice as a picture of a man. Those of us who had the privilege of claiming his friendship knew him as the most human of individuals, full of fun, warmth and generosity. Welshmen have a reputation for wearing their hearts on their sleeves: in this respect Geraint was the epitome. He just did not know how to say "No" to requests for his help and support. Indeed, in some respects this may have been his undoing, because in so-called retirement, he was forever giving way to requests for favours, notwithstanding the ill-health which forced him to bring his professional career to a premature end. He was a great man, a real human being, one whom it was an honour to know.

Donald McDougall

REV TONY TREMELT

IN THE excellent obituary (August 28) and appreciations of Tony Tremlett no special mention has been made of his great love of children. They were an important part of his extended family and he would invariably find time to encourage and help them. It might be a special visit on their

Mrs Celia Scott

SEPT 28 ON THIS DAY 1939

£16,000,000 more next year, mainly through an increase in the standard rate of the income-tax. The indirect taxpayer will pay £30,500,000 more next year and £66,500,000 more next year on all alcoholic drinks, tobacco and sugar.

The total increase in the revenue in a full year thus amounts to £226,000,000 and it will be supplemented by the yield of an excess profits tax at the rate of 60 per cent assessed on the profits of the Arms and War Materials Duty but not restricted to armaments firms. During the current year the total revenue will be about £95,000,000 to meet an expenditure of about £2,000,000,000. The amount to be borrowed will therefore be over a thousand millions, as compared with the estimate of £480,000,000 made just before the outbreak of war. And next year, though a great increase in revenue has been provided for, the gap to be filled by borrowing will undoubtedly be greater still.

According to the Chancellor's own reckoning he proposes to take well over a quarter of the national income in taxation, and another quarter by borrowing in the current year. It is clearly incumbent on him to preserve both the source of his revenue and the level of the State's credit. He himself appealed to individuals to cut out all unnecessary capital expenditure in order to have savings to lend to the government.

GAS-MASKS AND BEARDS
To the Editor of The Times
Sir. Reading with concern of the monks who have cut off their beards in order to put on their gas-masks, may I put forward a suggestion for the comfort of bearded men who do not wish to lose this desirable adornment? Four curling-pins may be bought at the stores and the beard tightly rolled up in these and tucked up under the chin. The gas-mask is then drawn over the face, beard and all, and is perfectly air-tight. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Peggy Pollard

BBC hit by £50m accounts error

BY MELINDA WITTSTOCK
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

ERRORS by BBC accountants threaten to cost the corporation more than £50 million and ruin its chances of winning the ratings battle with ITV.

Department heads fear there will be cuts to make up the deficit, jeopardising the quality of new year's autumn schedules. The quality of ITV's output is expected to decline, then, providing a clear opportunity for the BBC to take the lead.

An internal enquiry by independent auditors estimated early last week that BBC Television had overspent by about £50 million on a budget of £670 million so far this year. But it is now feared the sum could reach £70 million.

Monies devoted to programme genres, such as light entertainment, sport or drama, should cover output across both channels. But BBC accountants are alleged to have given sums in duplicate to both channel controllers. There is no evidence of fraud.

Discovery of the overspend came as the BBC announced 1,250 job losses in the support services two weeks ago as part of an efficiency drive. After the discovery, Julian Elkin, chief accountant of BBC Television for the past two years, was moved sideways to chief accountant of BBC engineering. A new position, financial controller of television, has been created and John Smith, BBC chief accountant corporate finance, has taken up the post. He is understood to be closely involved in the internal enquiry.

Yesterday a BBC Television spokesman said that "no confirmable figures" had yet been unearthed by the enquiry. But several senior sources admitted that the figures being discussed by Will Wyan, managing director of BBC Television, and other key executives, were between £50 million and £70 million.

The spokesman said: "We are not denying that through proper scrutiny of the accounts that a projected overspend has been identified. But we can and will take corrective action to deal with it. There is no question of not coming in on budget at the end of this year."

The BBC's financial year ends in March, giving it six months to rectify the overspend.



Steaming back: a replica of the locomotive *Planet*, originally designed by George and Robert Stephenson in 1830, going on a trial run at the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester on Saturday. (Kane Alderson writes: The Lord Mayor of Manchester will ride the replica locomotive on Friday for its first official journey, 162 years after the *Planet* first

operated between Liverpool and Manchester, the first railway to be run entirely by steam engines.

Volunteers from the group Friends of the Museum have spent five years building the replica *Planet*, using the Stephensons' original drawings, but modifying the engine's design to comply with modern safety standards. The

project cost £60,000, of which half was met by British Engine Insurance and the remainder from grants from the English Tourist Board and the government's Business Sponsorship Incentive Scheme.

Visitors to the museum, in Manchester's Liverpool Road station, will be able to ride the *Planet* early next year or look at it in the

workshop. Also on display will be some of the original machine tools used by the museum's workshop team to make the replica components.

For the inaugural run on Friday, museum staff will wear original costumes, a brass band will play period tunes and Liverpool's Everyman Theatre will perform on the platform.

Ministers clash on two-speed Europe

Continued from page 1
over the weekend indicated growing reluctance for Britain to rejoin the ERM or to ratify the Maastricht treaty.

Mr Howard, one of the cabinet's minority of Eurosceptics, said yesterday that Britain would enjoy lower interest rates if it stood aside from Continental moves to form an inner core of EC states committed to economic and monetary union.

"It won't be the first time that people who think they are in the fast track come across a roadblock and are overtaken by people who are in what was falsely described by others as a slow track," Mr Howard said on London Weekend Television's *Walden* programme.

However, Mr Gummer, a supporter of closer European links, recited from the spectre of Britain remaining aloof from some of its Continental neighbours.

"There is no future for Britain in some sideline. We are in the centre of Europe and we intend to stay there," he said on BBC Radio 4's *The World this Weekend*.

Mr Howard said that the "setback" of Britain's withdrawal from the European exchange-rate mechanism presented the government with the opportunity of pursuing British interests free from some of the constraints that applied within the currency grid.

He said that, as the French authorities battled to defend the franc, lending rates had been raised to 13 per cent and unemployment had soared to over 3 million, the highest in the country's history. The British people were not prepared to pay such price for the illusory benefits of being in the vanguard of European integration.

"What sort of reception do you think I would get if I told our homeowners, our business people, struggling to cope with the recession, 'we have got to have 13 per cent interest rates. We want to be in the first tier of the ECT'?"

Germany, France and the Benelux countries are reportedly planning to form an inner core within the EC if the Maastricht blueprint for economic and monetary union throughout the Community has to be scrapped in the face of Danish and British hostility. Jacques Delors, president of the Brussels commission, and Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, have hinted at such a move.

A fabulously wealthy family is still a girl's best friend

Continued from page 1
literature and entertainment may offer the best route to financial glory.

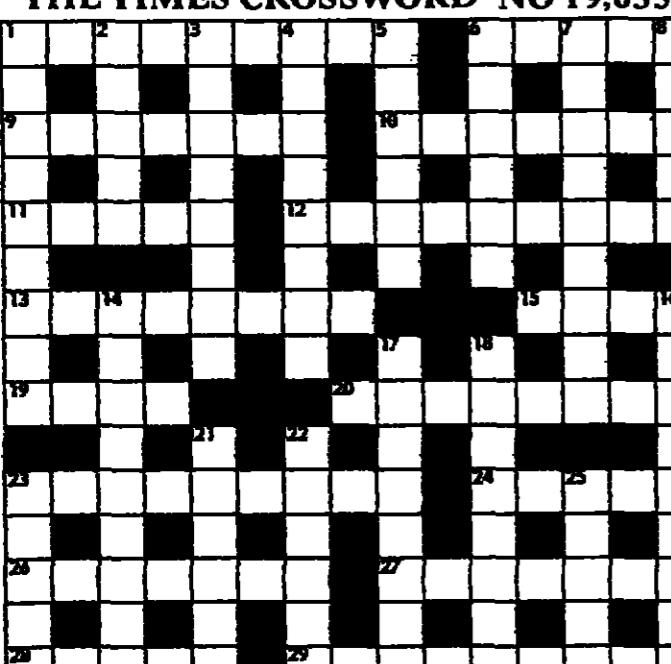


McCartney: first a rich father, then a rich husband

THE FIFTY RICHEST WOMEN IN BRITAIN

Age	Name	Status	Wealth (£m)	Age	Name	Status	Wealth (£m)	
1 44	Christine Goulandris	heiress	250.0	26	41	Olga Polizzi	widow	59.0
2 30	Dorothy Moore	heiress	234.5	27	83	Lady Pauline Brown	wife	49.0
3 74	Viscountess Boyd	heiress	210.4	28	38	Sabine Goldsmith	heiress	49.0
4 72	Lady Bright	heiress	200.0	29	32	Barbara Hodge	businesswoman	47.5
5 69	Lady Elizabeth Glover	heiress	200.0	30	37	Hon Charlotte Morrison	heiress	47.0
6 59	Patricia Merlin	heiress	195.0	31	59	Lady Anne Salsbury	wife	46.0
7 69	Lady Grantham	heiress	170.0	32	50	Antia Roddick	businesswoman	45.0
8 53	Lady Elizabeth Nugent	heiress	128.8	33	64	Angela Yeoman	wife	44.0
9 40	Princess Victoria von Preusen	heiress	125.0	34	91	Barbara Cartland	widow	43.0
10 66	HM The Queen	heiress	100.0	35	44	Mary Folton	entertainer	39.4
11 37	Duchess of Roxburghe	heiress	93.0	36	53	Barbara Eason	wife	39.3
12 57	Lady Willoughby de Eresby	heiress	57.0	37	64	Eva Larson	wife	38.5
13 59	Lady Shand Kydd	businesswoman	94.0	38	59	Ursula McCartney	widow	39.0
14 78	Lady Anne Cavendish Bentinck	heiress	90.0	39	57	Gretta Fenlon	widow	38.5
15 71	Countess of Sutherland	heiress	87.0	40	62	Vivien Duffield	businesswoman	38.5
16 72	Pamela Harriman	widow	85.0	41	62	Christina Foyle	widow	37.0
17 43	Countess of Lichfield	heiress	78.0	42	47	Debbie Raymond	widow	36.0
18 37	Princess Alexandra von Preusen	divorces	70.0	43	59	Maria Shireen	widow	35.0
19 45	Princess Alexandra of Hanover	heiress	64.5	44	59	Lady Sheila Butlin	widow	34.8
20 45	Countess Astor	heiress	60.0	45	72	Doris Moore	widow	34.5
21 52	Hon Mrs Bushell	heiress	60.0	46	34	Hon Sarah Bathurst	widow	33.0
22 51	Hon Mary Crimmin	heiress	60.0	47	64	Eady Edna Samuel	widow	32.0
23 51	Hon Jessica White	heiress	60.0	48	72	Marchioness of Normandy	widow	31.6
24 75	Lady Teresa Rothschild	widow	58.5	49	65	Meggi Bamford	wife	30.0
25 63	Mary Mackinnon	businesswoman	58.0	50	65	Phyllis Somers	wife	29.0

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19.035



WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard
EPONYMS
JOHN COMPANY
a. An American plumbing corporation
b. Part of Robin Hood's band
c. The East India Company

CHASE POT

a. A synonym for game

b. A sharp cap

c. A French title

CHAUVINIST

a. A provincial male

b. A bat researcher

c. An over-enthusiastic supporter of Napoleon

GERRYMANDER

a. An American fiddler

b. An Irish patriot

c. A mythical beast

Answers on page 14

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SMALLER COMPANIES

Expanding textiles firm aims to be just-in-time

RECESSION has accelerated the pace of rationalisation in the textiles sector. Just-in-time sourcing is the name of the game and larger suppliers are better placed to cope with the increased demands arising from this change of emphasis.

One company seeking to take advantage is Worthington Group, a supplier of sewing threads, trimmings and buttons. Formerly a shell company with cash in hand, Worthington is now being pushed forward by Henry Schudlief, the chief executive, a former merchant banker. He has set about creating a substantial operator in a highly fragmented market, supplying accessories for the textiles industry, achieving critical mass through the acquisition of smaller, family-owned companies. The plan was set in motion with the acquisition of Steinberger Holdings, a supplier of buttons and trimmings, for £1.98 million in 1990.

Corporate events then took a back seat while Mr Schudlief strengthened the company's board. He has assumed an active role as chief executive and recruited Henry Knobell, who has 35 years of experience in the textiles industry, as a non-executive director.

Last month, Worthington made its most ambitious move yet, acquiring Hulme Holmberg and Atorp, two related companies manufacturing bindings used in clothing, for a total consideration of £2.25 million, financed through a three-for-four share issue. In 1991 Holmberg and Atorp earned profits of £620,000 on turnover of £4.2 million.

Worthington also reported profits of £62,000 (£524,000) before tax for the year to end-March, with earnings unchanged at 3.6p a share. The dividend for the year was up 37 per cent at 1.4p, reflecting the firm's true progress.

Following the rights issue, directors' combined holdings were reduced to 38 per cent of capital and three institutional investors were introduced. The shares trade at 31p, against a rights price of 31.5p.

MARTIN BARROW

Future of town hall insurer in balance

BY JONATHAN PRYNN, INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

A DEAL to save Britain's largest insurer of local authorities and their staff hangs in the balance this week as council finance officers throughout England and Wales wait to hear if they will be able to renew their cover.

Senior executives at the loss-making Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) are due to fly to Paris to reassure Eurosaf, a group of French mutual insurance companies, that MMI still hopes will mount a rescue takeover plan.

If the talks fail, councils will be forced to turn to the composite insurance groups or Lloyd's and will face dramatic increases in the cost of their insurance. Martin Pilgrim, the finance director of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said some councils have already tried to find alternative sources and "found it next to impossible or only available at a very high price".

Insurers new to underwriting public authority business are particularly wary of public liability cover, which authorities take out to protect themselves against claims in cases such as accidents involving loose paving stones. In the

worst case, MMI may be forced into liquidation and claims may not be fully met.

Public authority employees and tenants who are insured with MMI are protected by the Policyholders Protection Scheme, which covers them for 90 per cent of claims.

MMI, which was formed in 1903 and is Britain's ninth biggest insurance company, has seen its solvency dramatically eroded by heavy underwriting losses over the past two years. In 1990, it lost £140 million on its underwriting, and underwriting losses at its two main subsidiaries rose to £226 million last year. By the end of last year net assets had shrunk to £4.9 million, resulting in a heavily qualification of its accounts by Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, its auditor.

The company's solvency margin has fallen well below statutory requirements but the company is continuing to accept business while the talks with the French companies proceed. Earlier this year Maurice Stonefrost, the chairman, said the company remained solvent but had been in contact with the DTI about concerns over its solvency.



Falling margin: Maurice Stonefrost, MMI chairman, said there were solvency doubts

Robust Estonian kroon tracks the mighty mark

BY MART LUNK

SHIM Kallas, governor of the Eesti Pank, Estonia's central bank, could feel proud of his country's bold experiment in currency reform when he rubbed shoulders with fellow central bankers and finance ministers at the autumn monetary meetings in Washington last week.

Only a year after Estonia secured its independence from the former Soviet Union, and only three months since dropping the rouble, the Estonian kroon ranks among the few European currencies capable of keeping up with the German mark. In the East, Mr Kallas has watched ailing Russia struggling desperately to transform the rouble into a convertible currency. In

the West, he has witnessed the mael-

strom that swept the pound and the lira out of the ERM and devalued the peseta. Neighbouring Finland was recently forced to abandon its self-imposed link to the euro. Sweden had to impose 500 per cent overnight lending rates to prevent the same happening to the crown.

Through all this turbulence, the fledgling kroon, set firmly at eight to the German mark, has appeared unruffled. Its invisibility may have helped. The currency is mainly convertible inside Estonia, though it is also quoted by the leading Finnish commercial bank and a Swedish currency broker.

The shiny new banknotes, printed in Britain, have held their value since the switch from the rouble on June 18-20, when Estonians were allowed to swap

a set amount of roubles for the new unit. Pioneering the break-out from the rouble zone has not been without its problems. Having allowed every Estonian resident to swap 1,500 roubles for 150 kroon, the central bank is now sitting on a 2.7 billion rouble mountain. There is no official kroon-ruble rate, although you can buy at 27 roubles per kroon on the black market, and the Estonian and Russian governments cannot agree on what to do with the surplus roubles.

Less than 50 per cent of exports now go to the former Soviet Union, compared with up to 90 per cent last year. Estonian economists think that if Estonia succeeds in its goal of redirecting exports to western markets, the kroon can be defended. It is backed by foreign exchange and gold, part of

which was returned by Britain, worth about DM200 million, to guarantee the new currency, plus free reserves of about DM50 million.

Although it is still early days, Mr Kallas said in Washington that Estonia "will not devalue the kroon." Kauko Poliisikka, the central bank's spokesman, said there was no need to revalue in Estonia, "because the European currency markets are doing it for us". Strapped to the rising mark, the kroon has risen and risen.

Oddly, a strong currency appears to be no guarantee of low inflation. Estonian business appear to have seen currency reform as an opportunity to jack up prices sharply.

In July they rose 24 per cent. In August they went up a further 16.7 per cent.

GILT-EDGE

Recoiling from "trust me" Lamont

As the dust settles, the view begins to clear. To discuss how "the gilt-edged market" has reacted makes no sense, because of the dramatic change in the shape of the yield curve. But the rise in very long-dated yields shows that the market does not like what it sees. Its concern is probably well founded.

We have moved, literally overnight, from a system that was exceptionally rigid in its operation and that gave the authorities virtually no room for manoeuvre, to a position where the government can do whatever it wants. Those who hailed ERM entry as a bold move that would put the UK on the path to non-inflationary growth are now calling sterling's withdrawal a liberation from a deflationary system that restores control over our own destiny. No wonder most people are confused.

With every day that passes, the commitment to re-enter the system "when circumstances allow" looks less convincing. Lower interest rates are welcome and anything that threatened them would be unacceptable. Parliamentary support for the ERM seems to have waned and Mr Lamont's sigh of relief when he could cut rates was audible in the City.

The ERM is under enormous pressure and some reform of the system seems inevitable. The Maastricht treaty will not survive in its present form. Nevertheless, even if reforms made the system more palatable to the UK, the government might not willingly re-enter any binding constraint on policy for some time to come. The pendulum seems to have swung back to a preference for running our own affairs.

History tells us that the unrestricted operation of monetary policy in the UK has usually ended in crisis. The last time we left a fixed exchange rate system, in 1972, policy became too expansionary and the inevitable reaction followed. When the UK threw off the self-imposed shackles of monetary targets in the mid-1980s, the result was eventually higher inflation and subsequent retrenchment.

Optimists will say that the UK should be able to run an

internally oriented policy that does not end in disaster. This is the message Mr Lamont is trying to get across. He will "not take any risks with inflation". Interest rates will be raised again if necessary. The market is saying it is suspicious of this "trust me" approach.

The risks are not immediate ones. The disinflationary momentum is well established and the impact of recession on the labour market will continue for some time. The world background is conducive to low inflation. If policy is left to the discretion of the UK government, however, a reflational bias will eventually appear that could push inflation well above the European average. It is because UK policymakers were thought to have exhibited such a bias that so many people welcomed entry into the ERM. If we stay outside, the bias will return — gradually, imperceptibly, but inevitably. There is one possible get-out clause. The establishment of an independent central bank might, if guaranteed, be another route to politically independent monetary policy. This idea has widespread support among

economists but fails to generate the same enthusiasm among politicians. Citing the Bundesbank as the appropriate role model will not, for the moment, further the cause.

The gilt market has another worry: the supply of gilt-edged stock has been heavy and will continue to be so in the medium term. Annual PSBRs of £30 billion to £40 billion will be with us for some time. Who will buy all these gilts? Overseas investors, who took half of all issues in the last financial year? UK institutions, many of which have tended recently to switch out of equities into gilts and are now regretting it?

Both these groups will

buy more gilts. The

Bank will sell the stock

that is not in doubt over the

longer term. The only question is the yield that investors will demand.

The shorter end of the curve

will be protected by the fall in

base rates and some funding

might be accomplished as this

occurs. But the funding will

need to be spread along the

curve. Investors who were

enthusiastic buyers in the

deflationary world of the ERM

will be much less enthusiastic

in the pragmatic world of "trust me" policies.

For some time to come, falling interest rates, low inflation and some pick-up in growth will all be mainly consistent. Worries over funding might not apply for the rest of this year, given the Bank of England's massive intervention to support sterling. This might have covered most of the remaining funding requirement for this financial year — watch the reserves figures on Friday.

The market's reaction to recent upheavals is correct. The yield curve could move decisively to an upward slope and the only help the longer end might get is a lower level of real yields as demand for index-linked picks up. Pressure on yields might be hidden for a while, but if the UK stays outside the ERM and an independent central bank continues to be rejected, history tells you that, in the gilt market, pessimism pays. On current trends, we could see 10 per cent long-dated yields again in the coming year.

JOHN SHEPPARD
SG WARBURG

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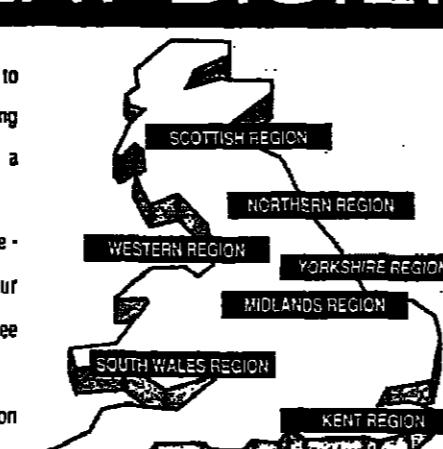
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Pro Ned chief wants old boy network halted

BY OUR CITY STAFF

COMPANY chairman should abandon the "old boy network" and use professional selection procedures based on merit in appointing non-executive directors to their boards.

The advice comes from Sir Adrian Cadbury, the chairman of Pro Ned, the organisation that backs the wider use of non-executives, and the author of a recent influential report on corporate governance. Pro Ned's managing director, Colin St Johnstone, said use of the old boy network is "outdated, amateur and... threatens the ability of boards to function effectively as a team."

Sir Adrian, writing in Pro Ned's tenth annual review, said the practice of using the traditional network for the selection of outside directors limited the diversity of views represented in the boardroom. He added: "Companies would benefit on a wider pool of talent and ability for board positions than is currently considered, and it would enable them to appoint more women."

Sir Adrian called on chairmen to involve the board as a whole in the selection of non-executive directors, preferably through a nomination committee that would agree on the skills and experience required.

The search should start with the task, not as it often does, with names," he said. The use of a formal selection process is "a reassurance to shareholders... that the names being put forward for appointment to the board have been chosen objectively and not through patronage."

The message was backed up by research from Pro Ned that showed that fewer than one third of the 600 non-executive appointments reported in 1991-2 were made through a professional process. Only 23 per cent of companies had prepared a job profile for a non-executive and only one third of non-executive directors had received a formal letter of appointment. Two thirds of outside directors said they had insufficient knowledge and understanding of what was expected of them.

A survey in *The Director* magazine shows that Sir Rod

land Smith, who was once director of 11 public companies, is no longer Britain's favourite non-executive director. Peter Ryan, chairman of Torday & Carlisle and deputy chairman of troubled Davies & Newman, heads the list with eight directorships. George Duncan, chairman of Whessoe and Cobb Stenham, the former Unilever finance director who chairs Arjo Wiggins Appleton, are among six men with seven directorships each.

Ireland likely to raise rates

BY OUR CITY STAFF

THE Irish government is expected to raise interest rates by at least two points to help protect the punt within the exchange-rate mechanism. Bertie Ahern, the finance minister, said: "Following the road we are travelling may hurt but it should only hurt in the short term."

In the two-week turmoil of the ERM, money market rates in Dublin have jumped to 20 per cent and the punt has come under pressure. The central bank, which has intervened to support the Irish currency, is expected to raise its key 10.75 per cent short-term facility rate this week.

Speaking before his departure for a meeting of European finance ministers in Brussels, Mr Ahern said that while there was an inevitability about the rise in rates, it was still disturbing.

Ireland has consistently ruled out any devaluation of its currency. But with sterling now at parity and beyond with the punt and one third of Irish exports going to Britain, it has been viewed as a tasty target by currency speculators. Ahern said: "I believe the pain is short-term. It may last for perhaps a quarter but it is a road we have to follow."

Ruling out the idea of a two-speed Europe, he said: "The idea of a fast and slow lane is not in anyone's interest."

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock Outstanding	Stock	Price £	Int. %	Grd. %	Stock Outstanding	Stock	Price £	Int. %	Grd. %
SHORTS (under 5 years)									
600	Trust 8.5% 1993	95.7	6.05	7.47	2,520	Trust 10% 2003	100	-	9.25
900	Trust 8.5% 1993	100	7.45	8.17	443	Bank 9% 2004	100	-	8.15
1,000	Trust 8.5% 1993	100	7.45	8.17	3,012	Com 9% 2004	100	-	8.15
1,000									

COMMENT

Putting British industry first

Manufacturing industry is shrinking fast, threatening to limit economic recovery before it starts. The government put recovery to the fore with a cut in interest rates, but that good news was soon submerged in news of a series of production cuts, closures and deals for overseas sourcing. In the 1980-1 recession, there was such a steep fall in manufacturing that output did not recover to its 1979 level until 1988. In part, that was an adjustment to the impact of North Sea oil on the balance of payments and the exchange rate. Cutting out costs and uncompetitive businesses allowed other industries and services to deliver growth without running into a balance of payments constraint.

This time, there is a big trade gap at the trough of recession and industries are being forced to cut export capacity and production of goods competing with imports because the recession has lasted much longer than expected. Managers had to assume a high exchange rate, high interest rates and low growth. Industrialists do not want to contract or send jobs abroad, but cannot reverse these actions. They dare not take some romantic view of how things ought to be or assume sales will bounce back.

Even before the latest spate of cuts, manufacturing employment, which ran at 39 per cent in 1979, had fallen below that of many leading competitors, sadly not reflecting higher productivity in Britain. By 1991, less than 28 per cent of British workers were employed in industry, compared with 39 per cent in Germany, 34 per cent in Japan and almost 30 per cent in France, which has a bigger agricultural sector.

Not so long ago, a leading insolvency practitioner advised smaller businesses how to survive the recession. They should maximise cash flow from operations, minimise cash outflows on investment and development and be wary of optimistic overtrading when orders turned up. In other words, they should not hesitate to sacrifice future prospects for present survival. Such tactics must bear almost equally on big businesses. This is, in a sense, the ultimate expression of short-termism, but one imposed by economic realities, not City values or management myopia.

Little can be done to redress this in the short-term, but government should put industry at the top of its list of national priorities. As Sir Denis Henderson points out overleaf, what industry needs most is not an "industrial policy" but stable economic conditions and open markets. ERM entry was supposed to provide this but a steep and endless recession does as much damage as high inflation. Stability cannot be measured by one variable alone but implies flexible economic management to provide the most stable combination of interest and exchange rates, prices, taxes and demand growth available, given shocks and natural cycles.

Beyond that, industry needs support rather than interference or gimmicky tax measures. The government likes to think it has abandoned industrial engineering. It has not. Just as Labour forced businesses together, Conservatives are breaking them up. The electricity, gas, telecommunications and brewing industries have all been turned upside down. Imports of fertilisers, coal and building materials have been encouraged by official action. Some utility regulators have become interventionist industrial strategists rather than referees between monopoly suppliers and their consumers.

In Britain's international relations, efforts to promote the interests of business have had too little priority. It would be illuminating to compare the quality and quality of Whitehall brainpower and ministerial time devoted to the affairs of the Balkans and the Middle East with that devoted to helping British distillers, confectioners, steelmakers, the London Stock Exchange or firms making cars in Britain. A revolution in attitude is required.

Anatole Kaletsky says Britain must seize the chance to pull out of recession and eradicate inflation

The British establishment has an unerring ability to get the wrong end of the stick.

Economic policy has gone through the greatest upheaval since the ending of the gold standard in 1931. The government deserves a chance to pull Britain out of recession, permanently eradicate inflation and start the long process of reversing 50 years of decline as a manufacturing and trading nation. So what are cabinet ministers, political parties and media commentators arguing about? Whether to ratify a treaty that has lost its meaning; whether to re-enter an exchange-rate mechanism that has ceased to exist; and whether to join the first, second, or third team in a race that has already been run.

Britain's relationship with Europe has been the big political story of the past five years, but this relationship has now been settled. So why do the political generalists insist on fighting the last war? So deeply ingrained are the obsequious habits of political incompetence learnt first under Mrs Thatcher's nanny and then in the ERM chain gang, most British politicians now seem too terrified to face up to the real decisions on economic management and public spending.

Instead such supposedly "can-do" Tories as Michael Heseltine, Douglas Hurd and Kenneth Clarke fall back on fantasies about rejoining the ERM and childish name-calling about "relegation to the second division of Europe" and being "left out in the cold". The fact that the cabinet never mind split over it, shows how out of touch with both diplomatic and economic realities ministers have become.

Diplomatically, the Franco-German alliance has proved unshakable, as it was always bound to be. The idea that Britain ever had a chance of breaking into this alliance was pure Foreign Office fantasy. But Britain's exclusion has had nothing to do with being cold-shouldered or relegated to the second division. For the last 20 years, the Franco-German alliance has been quite specifically dedicated to the creation of a federalised, centralised, regulated, United States of Europe, of the kind

that John Major and the Conservative party have quite specifically promised to prevent. If Britain is kept out of this alliance, it is not because Fritz and Gaston despise John Bull for not being able to keep up his exchange-rate. It is because Germany and France want to achieve something that Britain actually wants to stop.

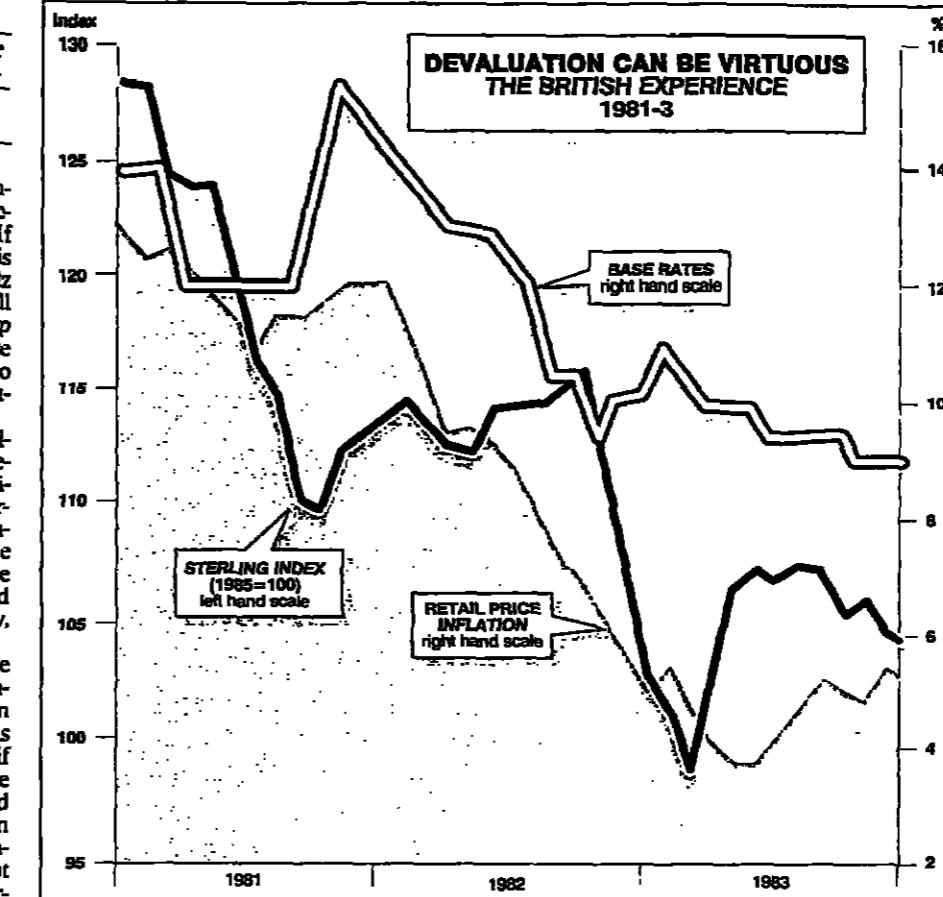
British diplomats have always been notorious self-deceivers, but economic and financial ignorance that pervades the debate about rejoining the ERM, not only in the cabinet but also among the practical men of the CBI and the business community, comes as a greater shock.

Do Mr Heseltine and the other Euro-enthusiasts not understand the ERM? Britain joined in October 1990 has simply ceased to exist? Even if Britain were to re-enter the ERM, it would be bracketed irrevocably with Italy, Spain and the other deviating countries that potentially did not enjoy the support of the German government and Bundesbank.

The reconstituted ERM would inevitably be a multi-tier system, and membership would in no way raise the credibility, either of sterling's exchange rate or the government's anti-inflationary commitment.

In fact, promises of rejoining the ERM would have the opposite effect. They would convince financial markets, consumers and industrialists that the government was still not serious about reviving the economy and still incapable of devising and maintaining a domestic policy to control inflation. Far from reassuring foreign investors in Britain, the idea of rejoining the ERM any time in the foreseeable future would guarantee another run on the pound.

If ministers doubt this, they have only to speak to the international investment managers who have been pouring money into the British stock market since the devaluation, on the assumption that Britain in the next few years will have the fastest-growing industrial economy in Europe. But rejoining the ERM would be a policy of *Solomon's wisdom* compared with the idea of informally stabilising sterling against the mark outside the ERM in what is called a "dirty float". That this idea can even get a serious hearing in the cabinet beggars belief. Have



ministers forgotten the folly of ERM membership was preceeded by Nigel Lawson's even greater folly of "shadowing the mark"? This was the policy essentially responsible both for the inflation of the late 1980s and the subsequent slump.

Britain's addiction to overvalued exchange rates might make a fascinating study in economic history and national psychology, but only one argument is relevant now. This is the claim that a declining currency inevitably produces inflation, while a stable currency guarantees stable prices.

The prime minister, and many businessmen and financial investors, still seems to believe this. But it is simply untrue. The clearest evidence for the absence of any direct relationship between the exchange rate and inflation is offered not by arcane economic theories or the experiences of Third

World countries, but by what happened in Britain a few years ago. Between 1981 and 1983, the pound fell 40 per cent against the dollar and 25 per cent against the mark and on its trade-weighted index.

From 1985, wage growth did start to accelerate slightly but it was not until 1988 that this underlying cause of inflation really took off. By that time, the economy clearly required a touch of deceleration. But this was precisely the time when Mr Lawson started shadowing the mark and using the exchange rate as the main indicator of how his anti-inflationary policy was working. In fact, the exchange rate gave exactly the wrong signals. In 1987 and 1988, the currency markets were bidding up sterling, and Mr Lawson concluded inflation was not a danger. In 1988 and 1989, the pound started collapsing, suggesting a steady tightening

of monetary policy when the economy was already heading down.

That sterling sent out all the wrong signals on inflation should not have been surprising, since exchange rates in deregulated markets are strongly influenced by economic growth. This is why the brave international investors who are starting to rebuild their asset positions in Britain are terrified of the prospect of ERM re-entry.

The best thing the government could do to increase international confidence in Britain would be to announce unequivocally Britain would not rejoin the ERM in the foreseeable future and there will be no question of shadowing the mark or trying to stabilise the pound in any other way. But Mr Major should also promise to ratify the Maastricht treaty. This treaty would be a dead letter anyway in Britain due to the opt-out clauses; to block its ratification would be a pointless gesture of hostility to Europe, with no benefits at home.

Having abandoned exchange rate targeting, the government must urgently announce a domestic policy against inflation and in favour of economic growth. I shall examine the options for such a policy in detail in the weeks ahead, but there are two things the government should make clear at once. Firstly, the centrepiece of anti-inflationary policy must be a remorseless squeeze on wages and current spending in the public sector. Secondly, these must be sharp cuts in interest rates to regenerate British enterprise and stimulate private investment and growth.

Instead of playing trivial pursuits with definitions of ERM membership, Maastricht, and two-speed Europe, ministers should pull themselves together and make their first real decision for two years. They should cut two percentage points immediately off bank base rates and announce a total freeze on public sector wages. There is neither a need nor a reason to wait.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Moon raver

THE highly secretive University Superannuation Pension Fund — "We do not hand out any information to the press," says its switchboard operator — is in for a change. Almost exactly a year after Jack Spink left its employ in disgrace, a successor has been found. Peter Moon, at present investment manager of British Airways Pension Fund, joins on November 2 as its chief investment officer. Moon, 42, will almost double the amount of funds under his control, from £4 billion to £7 billion. "The major attraction for me is the huge cash flow of £500 million per annum, because it is such a young fund, set up in the 1970s," says Moon. He is optimistic long-term about the UK stock market, but pessimistic short term. "The UK market has been too optimistic short term. I think interest rates will creep up again. But longer term, over ten years, I think opportunities in the UK equities market have got to be better than the bond market." As for the University Superannuation Pension Fund, funded by college professionals, Moon says, "It's going to be absolutely massive."

Retread time

AFTER Britain's two-year relationship with the exchange-rate mechanism ended in separation, spare a thought for those involved in yet another Euro saga. The Pirelli-Continental bid battle, which began two years ago this month, Shandwick's Tim Thompson

has handled Continental's PR throughout and says, "If this doesn't show the need for common European takeover codes, nothing does". Thompson has had the job of educating European journalists about hostile takeovers and has not stopped short of smuggling a passport-less British journalist into Germany to get coverage for Continental as the hour required. "It has been intense, but with periods that were relatively quiet," he says. "If it had all been done at the pitch of a UK takeover battle for two years, I'd probably be six feet under by now." The two tyre companies are now embroiled in the German courts with no end in sight.

Return tour

DAVID Jackson, investment manager at Save & Prosper, now a subsidiary of Robert Fleming, left last week without a job to go to. While seeking employment he can take little comfort from the fact that he has been swiftly replaced by Michael Ashbridge, from Lloyds Bank. Ashbridge, who worked for Save & Prosper three years ago, is seen by those who worked with him before as a steady and sensible hand at the tiller, and his return is a popular choice. It is accepted that both Save & Prosper's and Fleming's investment record needs to be improved. "He is coming back to head Save & Prosper's unit trust division. There has been a tremendous improvement in the international performance of Save & Prosper's unit trust management but the performance of the UK funds has lagged behind," says Ash-

Hard times

WHILE economic austerity is hitting Kuwait, with Naser Al Roudhan, the finance minister, tightening the screws on rival ministerial budgets, it is heartening to know Ali Rashid Al Bader, Al Roudhan's recent appointee in the Kuwait Investment Office, has finally found a suitable abode, thereby ensuring his stay in Britain will at least be comfortable. The KIO has spent nearly £4 million acquiring a mansion in Highgate, north London, for his use, complete with swimming pool and eight-person jacuzzi, and another £1 million will now be spent on refurbishing and extending.

Gin palaces

THE world is being asked to review its sometimes unfavourable image of Belfast through the bottom of a piece of glass, or rather, the bottom of a gin bottle. Belfast Dry Gin, the city's latest export product, has just been launched in the presence of Northern Ireland Office minister Robert Atkins. "Through the export of a quality product, such as Belfast Dry Gin, there is an opportunity to promote a positive image of Northern Ireland at home and abroad," Atkins said. The new gin capitalises on Belfast's maritime tradition. The bottle picks up the theme and the golden age of sea travel when Belfast built great liners. Embossed on the bottle are images of such vessels as Britannia, Olympia, Oceanic and Titanic. The contents will hopefully prove just as sinkable.

CAROL LEONARD

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The single market is still our best bet

Sir Denys Henderson believes that any change to Britain's economic policies must reconcile dogma and business reality

Business confidence is currently at a very low ebb, not only because of the recent currency debacle, but mainly because for some time now, recession and the heavy debt burden incurred in the late 1980s have savaged industrial activity in this country and reduced considerably our domestic customer base.

While there is an understandable plea for an urgent reappraisal of the government's economic policy, it nevertheless seems to me that a brief period of calm reflection on what has happened and what the future may hold for this country as part of the EEC is vastly preferable to precipitate action, which may not be sustainable in the medium-term.

Carefully considered measures are urgently required to restore to this country some measure of economic growth, currency stability and a demonstrable commitment to the completion of the single European market, which is due to come into being on January 1, 1993. All three are absolutely essential if UK business is to be given the opportunity to improve its performance in a world which is suffering from a long, widespread and still continuing recession.

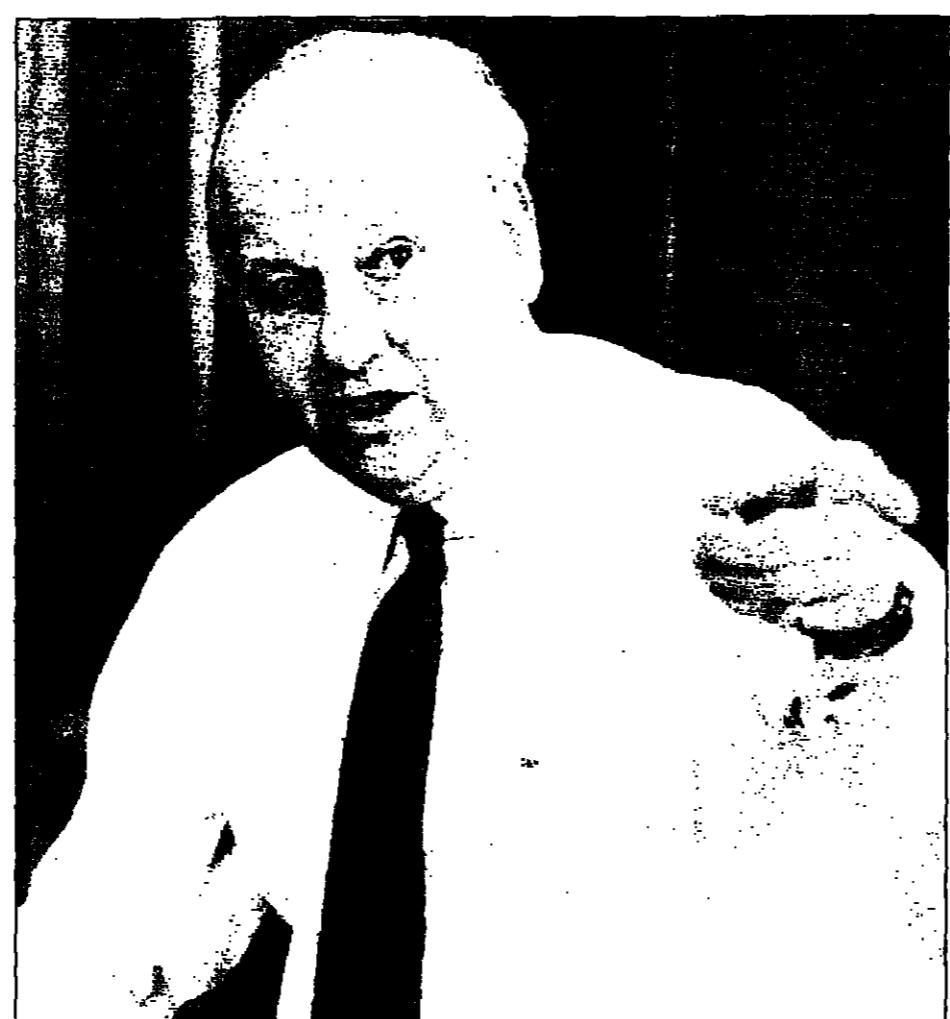
I was, am, and will remain a strong advocate of the single European market and the UK's wholehearted participation in the world's largest and most important trading bloc. Viewed from the vantage point of the chemical industry, the

The tensions within the ERM had grown to the point where something finally had to give'

However, no one at the point of UK entry in 1993 foresees the costs of German reunification and the subsequent need to keep interest rates exceptionally high to reduce German inflation and to attract the capital which they required to fund reunification. Nor did we forecast that the current world recession would continue as long as it has.

Consequently, in recent months, it has become evident that the requirements of the German economy are seriously inconsistent with business needs in the UK and that the tensions within the ERM had grown to the point where something finally had to give.

For the past 18 months or



Calling for calm: Sir Denys warns against policy action that may not be sustainable

I have believed strongly that we desperately need a stimulus to growth from lower interest rates, which would help to ease both the debt burden being carried by corporations and individuals, as well as the cost of servicing the high level of bank borrowings in the country. Action has also clearly been needed to assist UK exports which have been suffering from the unrealistically high value of sterling. This was particularly evident against the dollar, not just in the US but also in other

countries which trade in dollar denominated goods.

When the decision was taken to float sterling, I was in the US and therefore that much further removed from what was seen by my American friends as European frenzy.

Closer to home, you did not need to be a skilled economist to know that no American tourist would exchange two dollars for one pound sterling when it was possible to buy in the United States for one dollar approximately what could be bought for one pound

in this country. It is not surprising that American tourists have been in short supply in Oxford Street this summer.

Despite my earlier support for our entry to the ERM, I am slightly relieved that the decision has been taken to float sterling. It will certainly make life less difficult for those of us who are substantial exporters, but in itself it is no universal panacea for our current economic malaise. While the recent one point cut in interest rates is welcome, I suspect that further reductions may have to

be modest and must be carefully phased to take account of the way the financial markets value the floating pound.

If sterling is to rejoin the ERM greater flexibility looks essential. But assuming the mechanism survives current turbulence, at some later stage I believe it could still be desirable to try again for the reasons given in the first place: stability and the need to ensure that there is a disciplined framework within which this country is compelled to match the productivity of its best European competitors. We must not lose the lower inflation base, which has been so painfully achieved in the past two years, if we are to rebuild manufacturing industry in this country.

But I do not think there is any realistic prospect of regaining until our economic performance has improved significantly and the process of support provided by ERM members to those whose currency is under attack can be demonstrably more effective and even handed than has been the case recently.

Share prices may have reacted favourably to recent events, but they are likely to remain volatile while we remain in the grip of a recession from which there is no easy escape.

To return to a sustained growth track, we need to bend every sinew towards making the single European market really work effectively from January 1, 1993. Governments must also make a comprehensive last-ditch effort to complete the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) negotiations, which is probably the best route to restore business confidence to invest again.

It is highly desirable for there to be consistency in this country's economic policies, but not to the extent that ideology cannot be reconciled with economic reality.

The writer is Chairman of ICI

PORTFOLIO PLUS

New-look shares game can now be played every day

Portfolio, the stock market based game which readers of *The Times* have been enjoying since 1984, takes on a new dimension today. It becomes Portfolio Plus with the option of being played seven days a week Monday to Saturday there will be £2,000 to be won each day plus £5,000 on Sundays.

Company performances on the stock market, shown in the share listings page in *The Times*, are the basis of the Monday to Saturday game and on Sundays scores depend on the top 100 companies listed in *The Sunday Times* Business section. Portfolio Plus should add an extra twist to life with its appeal of playing the market without the risk of getting burned fingers.

Ann Wild, married with four children and an assistant laboratory technical officer, is a long-time reader of *The Times* who had a £2,000 Portfolio win last April. She has been a Portfolio fan since it started. She said: "I never really expected to win — that was quite a shock — but Portfolio is a lot of fun with that extra frisson because of the prizes." Her feelings were echoed by Margaret Harrison, a retired personal assistant to a company chairman, who is another long-term Portfolio player living in Norbury, London. Miss Harrison's £2,000 win has helped buy a replacement car.

Dr David Wilkinson, recently retired as a general practitioner, won £2,000 on

Portfolio Plus, page 21

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Forte to check in with battered profits



Waiting it out: Rocco Forte is expected to report figures down by some £11 million

TOMORROW

Seas, the Selfridges-to-footwear group, is expected to report £22.5 million interim pre-tax profits (£22.8 million), according to Julie Ratnayake at Morgan Stanley. Market forecasts range from £18 million to £23 million. Morgan expects a maintained 1.53p interim, although some predict a cut.

Interims: Gremacro Grp, Holt (July); How Grp, Unilever, Metsec. **Finals:** GT Japan Inv Trs. **Economic statistics:** Engineering sales and orders (July)

WEDNESDAY

Smiths, the Selfridges-to-footwear group, is expected to report £22.5 million interim pre-tax profits (£22.8 million), according to Julie Ratnayake at Morgan Stanley. Market forecasts range from £18 million to £23 million. Morgan expects a maintained 1.53p interim, although some predict a cut.

Interims: Alexon, Asda, Property Hldgs, Denholme Inmt, Forte. **Finals:** Amstrad, Becken (A), Cornwall Parker, Eleco Hldgs, Frogmore Estates, Pict Petroleum. **Economic statistics:** New vehicle registration (August)

FRIDAY

Interims: Ash & Lacy, Bilton, Clifford Foods, Martin (Albert) Hldgs, Reed Executive, Scottish Television, Williams (James). **Finals:** Adwest, Becken (A), Cornwall Parker, Eleco Hldgs, Frogmore Estates, Pict Petroleum.

PHILIP PANGALOS

COMPANY BRIEFS

HEADWAY (Fin) Pre-tax: £537,000 EPS: 4.1p (4.3p) Div: 0.7p (0.7p)

HONEYSUCKLE GROUP Pre-tax: £720,495 EPS: 6.3p (2.0p) Div: 1p

MCLAUGHLIN & HARVEY Pre-tax: £306,000 Loss EPS: 7.5p (7.5p) Div: Nil (nil)

GARTON ENGINEERING Pre-tax: £37,000 EPS: 1.65p (2.78p) Div: 1p (1.75p)

JACKS (WILLIAM) (Int) Pre-tax: £1,000 LPS: 0.96p (5.56p) Div: Nil

MULTITRUST (Fin) Pre-tax: £120,723 EPS: 1.50p (1.61p) Div: 1p, mkg 2.5p

SHELDON JONES (Fin) Pre-tax: £985,000 Loss EPS: 14.79p (8.89p) Div: Nil (2.56p)

WATERMAN PARTNERSHIP Pre-tax: £2.72m Loss EPS: 10.6p (EPS: 0.2p) Div: 0.5p, mkg 1p (2p)

DONELON TYSON (Int) Pre-tax: £1,02m (£1.45m) EPS: 1.55p (2.05p) Div: Nil

ARDAGH (Fin) Pre-tax: £4.21m (£4.96m) EPS: 11.18p (12.38p) Div: 2.39p, mkg 3.115p

Last time's profit was £806,000. There was an exceptional credit of £285,000. Turnover declined to £28.3m (£40.7m).

Final results. Last time's profit was £723,037. There was an extraordinary debit of £339,000. Turnover fell to £13.6m (£18.7m).

Interim results. Turnover declined to £21.4m (£55.9m). There was an overall exceptional gain of £91,000.

Interim results. Last time's profit was £161,000. Group said the major restructuring which has been taking place will improve productivity.

There was a loss of £601,000 last time. Turnover stood at £21.2m (£21.2m). No signs of recovery, although corporate market resilient.

Revenue is before exceptional and extraordinary charges. Last time's revenue was £65,591. Net assets per share: 33.2p (£10.00).

Last time's loss was £221,000. There was an exceptional debit of £345,000 and an extraordinary charge of £310,000.

Final results. There was a profit of £113,000 last time. There was an exceptional charge of £1.73m. Turnover fell to £6.48m (£10.5m).

The board intends to maintain the final dividend at 1.2p. Turnover fell to £30.9m (£42.1m). Second half expected to be satisfactory.

All figures are in Irish currency. Last time's total dividend was 3.0p. Turnover dipped to £32.5m (£32.8m).

Ecu bond starts to come unstuck

CAPITAL MARKETS

Discord began to disappear and in the ten-year market became a premium by mid-July.

After the withdrawal of sterling and the lira from the ERM, the positive differential widened to 50 basis points by the end of last week. The ecu was so unpopular that an investor could gain half a percentage point in yield by buying ecu bonds rather than a basket of bonds duplicating the structure of the ecu.

Suggestions on Friday from Alfonso Verspaele, the president of the Belgian central bank, that the five core ERM currencies could soon proceed with monetary integration on their own terms by the end of the year, cheered the market, but the prospect of integration seemed inevitable, there was a yield discount of 80 basis points on ten-year ecu bonds.

The rot started in June with the Danish referendum. Denmark, an early supporter of the market, launched a 1 billion ecu deal in March. The yield

concession to the French, Michael O'Hanlon, senior international economist at Kidder Peabody Securities, says that would kill what would then be an obsolete market. Ecu bond trading would virtually cease and bondholders would have to hold their bonds until they mature.

There is an alternative. All ecu bond prospectuses include clauses allowing the issuer to call for repayment in a currency of its choice, if the ecu ceases to exist. Whether the ecu becomes supplanted would trigger these clauses is a moot point. More sensibly, old ecu bonds could be made convertible into the new "currency", giving the market a new lease of life and allowing investors to trade their holdings again.

In practice, any movement towards monetary integration among the five is likely to be much slower than comments from the Belgian central bank suggested. Meanwhile, the ecu bond is likely to remain in limbo with little trading, few new issues and an uncertain future. For London's 46 firms making markets in ecu bond, the outlook is bleak.

City dealers talk seriously of the possible creation of the "faruk", which would look, smell and behave like a mark but have a composite name as a

standard of the product. "I think the faruk is here to stay," he concluded, "because the consumers have voted with their feet wholeheartedly for a good product."

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No	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Wels Water	Water	
2	Stringer	Textiles	
3	Pict Pet	Oil/Gas	
4	Cape	Industrial	
5	Vicatric	Industrial	
6	Vibracast	Building/Rds	
7	Carlton Comm	Leisure	
8	Rossmore Ind	Industrial	
9	Morrison (R)	Foods	
10	Anglia Sea	Building/Rds	
11	Clifford Fd "A"	Foods	
12	Provost	Banks/Dic	
13	Lon Slope BX	Banks/Dic	
14	Ward Hedges	Building/Rds	
15	Caledonia	Finance, Land	
16	Dennison Elec	Electrical	
17	Hahn	Industrial	
18	Archer (All)	Insurance	
19	Airspan	Industrial	
20	Euro Disney	Leisure	
21	Timken	Textiles	
22	Monogram	Oil/Gas	
23	McCarthy & S	Building/Rds	
24	Evans Of Leeds	Property	
25	Stilo Bus	Industrial	
26	Cens SR	Drapery/Sts	
27	Sturge Hides	Insurance	
28	Cook (DC)	Motors/Air	
29	Davies Gru	Drapery/Sts	
30	Davies Newman	Transport	
31	Brill	Newspaper/Pub	
32	Merciale Mre	Property	
33	Domino	Electrical	
34	Fairway Group	Paper/Print	
35	Ashmed	Building/Rds	
36	Regalton	Property	
37	Cranswick	Foods	
38	Trafford Park	Property	
39	Gover	Finance, Land	
40	Ulster TV	Leisure	
41	© Times Newspapers Ltd. Total		

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If you have ticked off your eight share in our Match The Shares game today, claim over prize of £1,000 (£525.53272 between 10.00am and 3.30pm) (see the Sunday Times for full details)

Two readers shared Saturday's Portfolio Platinum prize. Mr M. Radcliffe, of Walthamstow, London, and Mrs M. Tully, of Tynemouth. Each receive £2,000.

Mz cap million Company Price Wkly Net Yld % P/E

1,427.23 Abellio 321 9.0 105 45 10.7

1,164.10 Aftel Ind 321 9.0 105 63 10.8

57.40 Ambac Ind 321 9.0 105 63 10.8

1,771.40 Amico 321 9.0 105 45 10.7

2,501.04 Amico Int 321 9.0 105 45 10.7

1,102.00 Amico Int 321 9.0 105 45 10.7

1,000.00 Amico Int 321

In a special report, Derek Harris looks at how a booming British industry is set to conquer Europe

UK to export bright ideas

Britain's franchising industry is increasingly looking to mainland Europe for expansion as the single market approaches. At present 15 per cent of UK franchises have a presence in mainland Europe, ranging from The Body Shop to Prontaprint. The latest survey shows that 54 per cent of UK franchises intend to be in the European markets by 1996.

The survey, published by the British Franchise Association (BFA) and National Westminster Bank, shows that franchising held up well during recession last year. Sales in the 12 months to June 1990 were at a record £5.2 billion and then in the comparable period to June last year slipped to £4.8 billion.

The failure rate was up, as might have been expected — from 5.7 per cent to 7.2 per cent. This, however, was less than half the failure rate of small businesses overall, emphasising the robustness in difficult times of well tried franchising formulas.

Although sales in franchising have been hit, the number of franchise systems belonging to the BFA rose from 379 in 1990 to 432 last year. There are an estimated 189,500 jobs in franchising, 3 per cent more than in the previous year, representing an increase of nearly 6,000 jobs.

At the same time the number of franchised outlets rose marginally from 18,260 to 18,000, and in the survey franchisors still said they



Keeping his bottle: franchising is proving extremely resilient despite recession, says Michael McGhee

expected to double outlets by 1996. A franchisor owns a franchise format, whose franchisees own and run outlets under the umbrella of the franchisor's system. The survey notes: "While many areas of economic activity have suffered in the recession, franchising continues to attract new entrants and most companies involved in franchising are managing to ride out the present difficulties. This bodes well for expansion of franchising when the economic upturn takes hold."

'It is encouraging that we are doing as well as we are'

is a vice-president of Servicemaster, an American company specialising in domestic and commercial cleaning, and he heads the European

operations, including the UK. Servicemaster is long-established in the UK, where it has more than 300 franchisees. In 1988 the company began a push into continental Europe by setting up in Germany and is now in Finland, Belgium, Austria, Italy, Spain and Czechoslovakia.

Some sectors, especially businesses connected with construction and property, have been affected by flagging sales. Mr McGhee says: "Fast-food franchises have also been hit. Declines in some

sectors have been more than 10 per cent. Mr McGhee says: "This is the worst recession for 60 years and franchising is a young industry, so none of us really knew how we would fare because the modern franchise has never traded in these conditions before. It is encouraging that we are doing as well as we are. Franchising is proving extremely resilient. It can only add to the credibility of the franchising concept has built up."

Although he believes the industry is holding its own, he shares the anxiety throughout business over how long it may be before the recession eases. However, there have been no significant collapses of key franchise chains, he points out.

The survey lists seven commercial failures in 12 months and another 14 as being no longer active in franchising. The reasons could include takeovers and the buying-out of franchisees so that all units become company-operated.

The effects of tougher trading conditions can be seen more readily in the changes in individual units. Franchisors reported 700 units closed in 12 months, more than double the number of the year before.

Once the UK has shaken off recession, franchising should resume its usual sales rise of about a fifth every year. At the moment franchise systems on average have 43 units but by 1996 an average of more than 100 is being forecast by franchisors.



David Joyce: a paper millionaire at the age of 32

Mr Joyce ensures his fortune

Less than six years ago, to Rugeley, Staffordshire, in the north. Swinton was becoming disillusioned, having worked for insurance brokers for eight years. He turned to franchising and reckons he is now, at 32, a paper millionaire twice over.

He is based at Willenhall in the West Midlands, and he heard that Swinton Insurance, expanding by taking on franchisees, was coming to the area. He went to see them, and was offered a franchise in Bilton. The National Westminster Bank helped him to devise a financing arrangement, his father having staked him with redundancy money, together with a house loan.

Mr Joyce says: "I began with virtually nothing, but I have made a profit every year since. It was small at first because the difficulty in insurance is getting the start-up."

Now he has 19 Swinton Insurance offices, from Halesowen in the south, on the Birmingham outskirts,

to Rugeley, Staffordshire, in the north. Swinton has just over 280 franchised offices, another 450 are owned and run by the company. The Joyce franchises form the second biggest grouping within Swinton.

Mr Joyce's turnover — £7 million last year — is expected to rise to £9.5 million this year. He says: "We estimate that the business is now worth about £2.5 million. We have two more

units in the pipeline, but we are nearing saturation point in our operational area. If the opportunity occurs, I could buy

some existing Swinton franchises, perhaps in an adjoining area.

"I am writing 90 per cent of policies for motor insurance, as well as other personal insurance. The good thing about insurance is that it is a predictable business. But in boom times you do not get an insurance boom, just as in bad times you do not suffer as much as many do in other sectors."

A quality type of printer

More and more franchise operators are moving towards adoption of the British standard, no. 5750 — the quality criterion — just as the British Franchise Association has tightened its rules.

The association has also been helping to devise a European code of ethics for the trade. Franchising is one of the earliest commercial sectors to establish a self-regulatory code in the European Community, defining the obligations of the franchisor owning the franchise format and the franchisees taking on and running outlets. All are signs of a maturing industry which has seen its share of greedy franchise operators, including some selling people rights to relatively untested business systems that proved flawed.

Kall-Kwik — printing shops and business services — has been early on the quality trail. Kall-Kwik, whose chairman is Moshe Gerstenhaber, began using BS5750 programme more than a year ago. Kall-Kwik is hoping for full headquarters accreditation by the end of the year. Nine more franchisees have been accredited and another eight prepared for accreditation application. Within two years, all 200 franchisees around the country are likely to be individually accredited.

Mr Gerstenhaber says: "This is only the first step down the quality road. Eventually, every business of con-



Only the first step on the quality road: Moshe Gerstenhaber

sequence will have this pany-owned centre is BS5750-accredited.

In the same sector, Prontaprint aimed, as the recession worsened, at total quality management. Its main com-

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Founder who floundered: Frieda Cruickshank

System comes to the rescue

Nine months ago, financial crisis hit Frieda Cruickshank. She was one of three founding directors for an iced-yoghurt franchise, under the brand of I Can't Believe It's Yogurt, after its Texas-based parent.

For two years, she had worked hard to get the franchise off the ground. The three directors, trading as Glen Lyon Foods, had invested about £700,000.

Mrs Cruickshank recalled: "The recession hit sales and the cash ran out. Yet the franchise itself was first-class." The company went into voluntary liquidation, but the franchising system came to its aid: the franchise owner, in Dallas, offered support to allow the franchisees to continue.

Mrs Cruickshank said: "The real rescue came by chance because of an American lawyer, Hugh Scott, who is master franchisee for the Caribbean and the Middle East." Mr Scott had flown to London to discuss the possibility of

joint venture outlets. When he heard of Glen Lyon's problems, he became the new backer, under the company name of Lion's Paw. The British franchise for I Can't Believe It's Yogurt was back on the road, with Mrs Cruickshank as chief executive.

"The new backing was just what I needed," she says. "A new development programme is now leading to a wider product range, with lower prices, extending the basic appeal of frozen yoghurt as a healthier low-fat and lower calorie alternative to ice-cream.

Two more franchise units are expected to open soon, and Mrs Cruickshank hopes to have between 15 and 20 franchisees operating by the end of next year.

The pattern is for a franchise to have a main store, with satellite kiosks servicing town centres, neighbourhoods and tourist attractions such as theme parks and resorts, both coastal and inland.

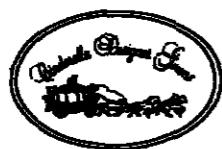
The aim is to open between 15 and 20 by late next year

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Road to Europe and the future

Derek Mottershead, the managing director of Prontaprint, the printing and business services franchise, is commercially a convinced European. "For a soundly based UK franchise, this is the way to go in the future," he says. "But it is not an easy fix. We have had our share of disasters."

Prontaprint, based in Darlington, Co Durham, is the 1992 franchisor of the year, selected by the British Franchise Association (BFA) for its programme to fight recession. Prontaprint, 21 years old and with nearly 300 outlets in Britain, has shone in franchisee support, communications, marketing and assistance for franchisees in difficulty.

In the past decade, Prontaprint has established itself abroad. It now has about 100 outlets overseas, mostly in Europe but also in South Africa, where there are about 40 outlets, and in the Far East, using Hong Kong as a base. There are a dozen more shops in the Irish Republic.

Mothercare and Marks & Spencer are two other high street names that have expanded abroad through franchising. The Body Shop has been hit by a sales slide in Britain, but its network abroad, including franchisees, has held up despite world recession.

Equally, there has been an inflow of franchise businesses from mainland Europe, especially from countries where franchising is highly developed, such as France.

Prontaprint de Paris, the bridal wear chain, is established in the UK, and other successful French retail chains are moving in: Jacadi in children's wear, Rodier in men's and women's

fashion, and Essentiel in women's fashion. At Jacadi, which has 400 branches worldwide, Marin Sloots, the managing director for the British operation, says: "Our three UK outlets a year ago have grown to 11. We are looking for 50 outlets but retailing costs here are higher than anywhere else in Europe."

There are various ways for successful British franchises to expand beyond the domestic market, says Mr Mottershead, who is also a vice-chairman of the BFA. One option, which large American operations often take, is to go straight into a foreign market and set up a parallel operation. Another option, which can build in valuable local knowledge of markets and the business climate, is to mount a joint venture with a business in the target country.

A further method of tapping local knowledge — especially valuable if there are language or cultural difficulties — is to appoint a master franchisee in the country concerned. The chairman of the BFA, Michael McGhee, the UK-based vice-president in charge of European operations for Servicemaster, the

Once that person and the franchisor believe they have the product right for the target country, the master franchisee can appoint franchisees for individual outlets. This is the method adopted by most British franchises establishing themselves abroad.

Prontaprint has chosen this method for most outlets. The master franchise deal in Italy, however, has elements of a joint venture, in which Prontaprint holds an equity stake. In Hong Kong, the company has linked up with an established trading company that is expanding in Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia.

Mr Mottershead says: "Germany is a prime territory for development. The country has expanded so much that it has to be tackled as one might tackle the vast market of the United States by dividing it up, perhaps among several master franchisees."

The former East Germany, with its need for technology, may be especially fruitful territory for a transplant of British franchises with a technological bias. Mr Mottershead says.

"Franchisors should not expect too much too quickly in moving abroad," he says. "A master franchisee will pay for the chance at the business in the usual way, but after that you get just a small part of his percentage."

"It only really starts to sound interesting financially when there is real scale — if the chain builds up to 100 or 200 outlets. This means you are looking at five to ten years before returns are substantial."

The need for careful assessment of overseas markets is emphasised by Michael McGhee, the UK-based vice-president in charge of European operations for Servicemaster, the



Man of Europe: "This is the way ahead," says Derek Mottershead

domestic and commercial cleaning company. Servicemaster has penetrated several continental European countries, especially Germany, where it took time to gain an entry to markets protected by trade unions.

Mr McGhee says: "One thing we had to learn was that because most Germans rent their homes, they are not interested in carpet cleaning.

because that is up to the landlord. What they do need, however, is a cleaning service for upholstery, especially leather."

Because France is the most developed of the European countries in franchising terms, it should be relatively easy for franchisors to win the banks over to their side when launching there.

Companies on the lookout

More than 100 new and established franchise companies will be looking for new franchisees at the three-day National Franchising Exhibition, which opens at Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre on Friday.

About 13,000 visitors are expected to attend the exhibition, which is sponsored by the British Franchise Association (BFA).

Lambourn Court International offers a chance to work from home as a stress management consultant. There is an

adviser and a laser game business

initial £12,500 investment, and training is given leading to an accredited qualification.

Quasar claims that its laser game with a mock battle format is exploiting a cult leisure activity that has 350,000 weekly players. Typically the battles are for opposing teams of 20 people and last up to an hour. The game demands space, usually in a stadium, but about 75 grounds have

products, with the right crunch, taste and smell, are the hallmark of a new franchise, Delice Boulangerie et Café Français. It is an offshoot of Whitworths Restaurants, part of Whitworths Holdings, which already operates the Don Miller chain of hot bread kitchens partly on a franchised basis.

The exhibition acts as an educational forum, offering free advice from banks, lawyers and specialist consultants on all aspects of going into business, and the BFA is organising free lectures.

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Problems mount for Souness

Grobbelaar finds fault as Liverpool slip again

Liverpool 2
Wimbledon 3

By IAN ROSS

AFTER the gloom that has shrouded Liverpool since the start of the season had failed to show any signs of lifting at Anfield on Saturday, Bruce Grobbelaar was swift to pass judgement on the rapidly-disintegrating situation at the club.

Grobbelaar, 34, said after making his first appearance of the Premier League campaign: "We had better get things sorted out soon or we are going to be dead and buried. I think the boss [Graeme Souness] is right when he says that the more experienced players are not helping out the youngsters."

"The younger players have been playing like men and the men have been playing like youngsters. It is up to us, the older ones, to show the way forward. The kids have determination and fire and we, the experienced professionals, must show that we too have those qualities."

Unfortunately, Grobbelaar set anything but the perfect example. He contributed to Liverpool's fifth defeat in ten league games by mis-punching the ball on the edge of the penalty area. It was returned with unerring accuracy by the outstanding Earle.

Wimbledon, who had opened the scoring in the twelfth minute when Fashanu's belligerent surge from

deep had met with only limited resistance, could scarcely believe their good fortune.

Grobbelaar's words reflect the mounting sense of unease and frustration within the club. Souness has made great play of the fact that he is lacking the services of several influential players, and certainly any club in Britain would struggle after losing the likes of Barnes, Rush and Whelan. However, Liverpool's first-team pool on Saturday still included six full internationals.

Earle's second, decisive goal 14 minutes from the end, again the by-product of poor defending, was possibly more than Wimbledon deserved but it was a case of fortune favouring the brave rather than the beleaguered. It also, apparently, favours Souness, who, according to David Moores, the Liverpool chairman, has the board behind him. "I am perfectly hopeful that we will get through this and come back as the force we always have been," Moores said.

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar, M Marsh, D Burrows, T Parkin, S Redknapp, M Wright, P Rouse, J Barnes, S McNaughton, D Hutchison, J Molby, M Walters (sub: I Kostal). WIMBLEDON: H Sages, W Barton, J Skinner, J Vassell, S Sargeant, S McNaughton, N Dicks (sub: J Flanagan), R Eales, P Farnham, D Hockenhull (sub: I Sanchez), A Clarke. Referee: R Milford.

Fifa vice-president dies

Frankfurt Hermann Neuberger, a vice-president of Fifa, football's world governing body, died yesterday, aged 72.

Neuberger supervised the organisation of World Cup tournaments and was head of the German football federation.

A statement by the federation said Neuberger, who had been too ill to attend the European championship in June, died of an "incurable disease". He died at a clinic in



Uplifting: Gallacher, of Coventry, takes the aerial route, while Polston, left, and Bowen, of Norwich, are more down to earth at Highfield Road

Ndlovu administers his touch of class

Coventry City 1
Norwich City 1

By CLIVE WHITE

SO RYAN Giggs is not the only remaining great talent in British football, after all. Peter Ndlovu may not be a name that trips off the tongue quite so easily but, with a goal of rare beauty, the young man whom Zimbabwe sent to Coventry confirmed that it will be on the lips of thousands before the Premier League season is much older.

The manner in which he

took his goal amid a stunning overall performance deserved comparison with the best, even if comparison with George Best, as ventured afterwards by Bobby Gould, his manager, is a bit premature, if not unfair to someone aged 19. Comparison with Trevor Brooking was something else. "Ron Greenwood said of Brooking that he had

perfect balance," he said. "Peter's got that balance — and he's faster than Trevor."

Or that there could be no dispute. But those who went to Highfield Road on Saturday with the idea that Ndlovu was just about pace, albeit blistering, were in for a pleasant surprise. The goal embrased all his endowments. Speeding, from nowhere, on to a ball from Sansom which Gallacher had cleverly dummied, Ndlovu rode one tackle and then went past another seemingly motionless Norwich defender before bearing down on Gunn.

With one withering shrimpy the goalkeeper was beaten before the ball had passed him. The victim, in this case Gunn, recovered sufficiently to say: "It was an exceptional goal. I didn't even think he would get into a scoring position. But the lad has got terrific speed and skill to match and full credit to him.

We won't concede as good a goal as that all season."

With the return fixture still to come, do not be on that, not if Gould is to be believed.

"He gets goals like that every day for us in training and leaves us all knock-kneed," Gould said. The Norwich defence will know the feeling. Somebody's defence, though, is going to get a lucky break next month when Ndlovu returns to Zimbabwe to play in a World Cup qualifying tie against Togo and misses a match.

Not that that will leave Coventry bereft of pace. With forwards like Williams, who won the national sprint final for footballers last season, and the nifty skills of Gallacher, most defences would still be given the chance that Norwich's was subjected to in the second half. Whether it would have survived had Sutton been sent off, as he should have been, for a "professional" foul

on Gallacher in the 51st minute, we will never know, but the league leaders did just about enough to deserve their point.

Without Merson to put some working-class steel into their naturally well-bred game, it was always going to be difficult for Norwich to win enough possession to trouble Coventry. The penalty box crams on which a bird of prey like Robins thrives never materialised. That may sound like a criticism of the service supplied by Crook, who, quite the contrary, had another excellent match quite apart from the goal he steered home from Sutcliffe's pass in the thirteenth minute. It is hard to think of a better passer in the English game, a fact which Graham Taylor, the England manager, may recognise when he announces his squad on Thursday for the World Cup qualifying tie against Norway.

No,

the credit for Norwich's dearth of opportunity goes to Coventry's defenders, who obviously learned their art well, even in last season's troubled times, under Don Howe's tutition. Speaking of England, Trevor could do worse than consider the merits of Borrows, the Coventry right back.

There is enough to enthuse

about Coventry to make you forget — almost — the tedious upfield kicks of Ogrizovic, their goalkeeper-cum-playmaker. Like them or not, Coventry and the equally unfashionable Norwich, with their more attractive short-passing game, are likely to be lording it over the rest of the league for a while longer yet.

COVENTRY CITY: S Optovic, B Borrows, K Sanson (sub: P Bobo), P Atherton, A Pearce, P Ndlovu, I McGreal, D Atkinson, R Rosier, K Gallacher, J Williams.

NORWICH CITY: B Gunn, I Culverhouse, M Bowen, J Polston, C Sutton, D Sutcliffe, I Crook, R Newman, M Robins, J Goss, D Pritchard.

Referee: A Bushell.

Coppell fumes at Dowie's double

By NICHOLAS HARLING

FOR a side that came brazenly with no more ambition than a point, Southampton scarcely deserved their 2-1 win at Crystal Palace. Few argued with Steve Coppell, the Palace manager, who said the defeat was a "travesty of justice".

The Southampton defence spent most of the first half wondering whether to come out and play Palace offside or stay put. With John Salako missing a penalty and three subsequent chances, Southampton somehow survived until Dowie profited from a mistake by Humphrey to shoot them ahead.

Young's inelegant equaliser looked to be the prelude to a third successive win for Palace but, after Southampton had missed a clearance, which Martyn dropped under pressure from Groves, Dowie fired the winner.

Three Southampton players were booked as Palace slumped back to one from bottom of the table.

Craig Forrest, the Ipswich Town goalkeeper, who was booked by Ron Groves last season, went one worse when he received the red card from the same referee for sending Littlejohn after only two minutes.

Yousd went off and Clive Baker went into goal to preserve a point for Ipswich in a 0-0 draw, which did nothing to please Dave Bassett. The Sheffield United manager thought his side's inability to score against ten men was abysmal.

Doubtless Bassett could have done with a marksman like Alan Shearer, whose goal for Blackburn Rovers in the 2-0 home win over Oldham Athletic was his tenth in as many league games.

Since Marshall and Jobson were both lucky to stay on the pitch for clattering into Shearer, Marshall probably deserved nothing more than to miss a penalty, which he drove straight at Mimmis.

Another prolific scorer is Dean Saunders, who must make Graeme Souness continue to question his wisdom of playing the transfer market when he could have been attempting to accommodate the Welshman at Liverpool.

Aston Villa have benefited by two goals from Saunders in each of his first two games. He made the difference on Saturday at Middlesbrough, who were probably worth more than a 3-2 defeat — their first at home this season.

TRANSFERS: David Hopkin (Chelsea) from Morton, £300,000; Nicky Marker (Blackburn) from Plymouth, undisclosed; Craig Skinner and Keith Hill (Plymouth) from Blackburn, undisclosed.

LOANS: Damien Matthew (Chelsea) to Luton; Nick Mohan (Middlesbrough) to Hull.

Departed pair leave Forest without fire

Leeds line up their alternative schemes

Leeds United 2
Everton 0

By RUSSELL KEMPSON

LAST Tuesday, Scunthorpe United were seen off 4-1 in the Coca-Cola Cup. On Saturday, Everton were extinguished in the Premier League this Wednesday. VfB Stuttgart pay a visit to Elland Road, in the space of nine days, and yet all of vital importance to Leeds United. Missions one and two have been completed while the

third, nigh on impossible after a 3-0 first-leg defeat in Germany, last approaches.

Match No. 3 is the big one, with England still expecting a stirring fightback from Leeds and a rare sliver of international success. In case of failure, matches No. 1 and No. 2 assume far greater significance.

The result of No. 2 keeps Leeds in touch with the early-season upstarts of Norwich City and Blackburn Rovers as they attempt to retain their title. In case of further failure, No. 1 provides a consolation route to alternative

leagues. McAllister into the area, Ablett intervened unfairly and McAllister sidefooted home the penalty. Three minutes later, Chapman dived to head in from five yards.

With Scunthorpe and Everton disposed of, from a level start, the Leeds revival is gathering momentum. Facing Stuttgart, at 3-0 down, will provide the real proof.

A frantic opening half-hour did little to dispel the headless chicken theory that is rife among critics of the English game today. Power and pace rule, okay? Leeds pummelled away until Everton's resistance crumbled on the hour.

Carroll's flair, Francois re-

leased McAllister into the area, Ablett intervened unfairly and McAllister sidefooted home the penalty. Three minutes later, Chapman dived to head in from five yards.

With Scunthorpe and Everton disposed of, from a level start, the Leeds revival is gathering momentum. Facing Stuttgart, at 3-0 down, will provide the real proof.

The draw they chiselled out of Chelsea at Stamford Bridge on Saturday leaves them still

three points adrift at the foot of the table. The statistics make stark reading if you haul from the East Midlands, but they do not lie. Brian Clough's honest guardians of all that is good in the game are really struggling.

Against Chelsea, one could only ponder how the now-departed Walker and Sheringham might have transformed them. Would Keane, such a surging midfield presence, really have been used as a makeshift defender? Would

Crosby, a wisp of a winger, have spent his afternoon searching in vain for a centre

forward to cross to? No. Sold to Sampdoria and Tottenham respectively, both players have yet to be replaced, and without them Forest appear lightweight and, with the towering exception of Tiler in defence, short of inches, if not ideas.

They were, however, lucky that Chelsea were unable to take advantage. Yet another team drained of personnel by injuries, the Londoners won the physical battle easily enough but lacked the guile to capitalise on it. The result was a "match that screamed "goalless draw" almost as soon as it kicked off."

Sections of the crowd entertained themselves with bar-calling a lone television cameraman and his doleful attempts to focus on David Mellor in the main stand. "Turn round and watch the game," they shouted repeatedly whenever he zoomed in on Chelsea's most famous supporter — only, in truth, there was no previous little else going on.

CHELSEA: K Hechler, G Hall (sub: G Stoen), F Sander, A Townsend, D Lee, M Doherty, M Newson, R Fleck (sub: J Stoen), M Hargreaves, N Williams, R Williams, R McMillan, G Schantz, L Chapman, G McAuley, G Speed.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: M Crossley, B Law, S Stoen, R McMillan, G Tiler, R Lewis, G Williams, S Gemmill, N Clough, G Barnes, T O'Connor, J Worsall. Referee: J Worsall.

Rangers too coy to make a killing

Manchester United 0
Queens Park Rangers 0

By PETER BALL

AFTER winning 4-1 on their last visit to Old Trafford, Queens Park Rangers approached this match on Saturday with the trepidation of somebody about to step into the lion's den. They need not have worried — although the lion initially made a few threatening growls, it soon rolled over and went back to sleep, allowing them to creep away with a share of the spoils.

Afterwards Alex Ferguson, the United manager, accused Rangers of coming with just that intention. "They came to contain and hit us on the break," he complained. "They knew we'd been playing well and they came for a point."

Ferguson might be more concerned about his side's own lack of firepower as they rarely put Rangers under any sustained pressure. Given that he had reverted to his full side after giving the European team a run-out at Brighton, it was not encouraging, although Giggs for one saw so little of the ball he might have wondered if he was given another rest.

It does not bode well for their match tomorrow, but fortunately Ferguson was able to pick up reinforcements on the way to Moscow. Robson, Parker and Phelan all came through an A-team game on Saturday morning convincingly enough to join a 21-man squad which flew out yesterday. On Saturday's evidence, Robson still seems essential for United in spite of Ince's energetic performance.

Hughes was dominated by Peacock, who looks, and sometimes plays, as if he had wandered off a Guns 'n' Roses or Black Sabbath set, and when Hughes did get free his finishing was unconvinced. Equally worrying for United was their lack of midfield authority.

Rangers have that. Wilkins was subdued but his influence is pervasive. Generally the London side was content to take the pace out of the game, but it had the better chances. Sinton brushed the outside of the post; Penrice brought the save of the match out of Schmeichel.

MANCHESTER UNITED: P Schmeichel, D Irvin, C Blackmore, S Bruce, D Ferguson, G Parker, A Pearce, P Ndlovu, I McGreal, P Ince, B McMillan, M Hughes, G Williams, R Williams, R Rosier, K Gallacher, J Williams.

QUEENS PARK RANGERS: J Stoen, D Bradley, R Bennett, R Wilkins, D Peacock, D Law, S Stoen, M Holloway, J Ferdinand, R Parker, G Peacock, A Sinton, Referee: D Allison.

Roberts with h
of Shear

Rangers
too coy
to make a
killing

THE TIMES MONDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1992

SPORT 25

Wolverhampton unveil a new talent

Roberts on target with hat-trick of Shearer class

Birmingham City 0
Wolverhampton W 4

By DENNIS SHAW

DARREN Roberts, a £20,000 signing from Burton Albion at the end of last season, introduced himself to league football in comparable fashion to Alan Shearer at St Andrews yesterday.

The Wolverhampton Wanderers forward marked his first full league appearance for the club with three expertly-taken goals before half-time.

Shearer, the Blackburn Rovers and England player, did the same for Southampton against Arsenal in 1988, when he was 17, but there have been few other such instances.

Roberts, 22, a last-minute replacement for the injured Andy Mutch, wrecked Birmingham City's 100 per cent home league record.

His second and third goals, however, were scored against an injured goalkeeper, Andy Gosney, who eventually left the ball in half-time.

Yet even a fully-fit Gosney – hurt in a seventeen-minute collision with Bull, who was booked for his challenge – would have had extreme difficulty preventing the former roller-blind salesman's re-

markable initiation. An indication of his finishing skill was provided in the thirteenth minute when, after a pass from Ashley, he leapt, twisted in the air and sent a header deep into the corner of the net.

His second chance was presented to him by Rogers, who embarrassingly allowed the ball to run free. Roberts, following up, pounced eagerly to drive home a low shot.

The third of his memorable treble was similar to his opening goal, but followed a well-directed header. Three minutes earlier, Downing had intervened in Roberts's one-man scourge of eight years aroused partisan passions both on and off the field.

A few troublemakers were ejected from the crowd by police while bumps and bruises were dispensed among the players with aggressive abundance.

Birmingham justifiably felt aggrieved at the extent of the half-time score after contributing substantially to the entertainment.

Having expected the threat to emerge from Bull, a known dangerman, they were confused to find the blows delivered by an unknown with no more than the odd appearance in minor games, and as a substitute, to his name.

Although they strove to play intelligent, passing football, they conjured few meaningful chances.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: A Gosney (sub: M Sale); I Clarkson, J Franks, D Peir (sub: J Rogers), D Rogers, T Mawson, J Davies, P Tait, S Simms, N Gagnon, D Rowbottom.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: M Stowell, K Ashley, P Edwards (sub: A Tait), T Downing, L Martin, D Mould, P Birch, P Cook, S Bull, D Roberts (sub: R Dennis), M Rankine, Referee: G Ashby.

Referee: G Ashby.

Gosney: collided with Bull

Allen comes to West Ham's aid after Morley's misses

Portsmouth 0
West Ham United 1

By LOUISE TAYLOR

THE scoreline flattered Portsmouth at Fratton Park yesterday. One goal failed to highlight the extent to which Jim Smith's side was overrun in midfield, an area in which they are undoubtedly arty but seriously in need of steel plating. Powder-puff Portsmouth may have been, but their football was still sufficiently attractive to make for an entertaining afternoon on a sun-dappled south coast.

By the end of it, though, Trevor Morley should have been basking in glory. Instead, the West Ham forward somehow contrived to miss five inviting chances, one of which struck a post.

The degree of West Ham's dominance should not have been a surprise considering

that Portsmouth have sold more than £3 million worth of players this summer and bought only one, Walsh, from Tottenham, for £400,000.

The forward started on the bench yesterday, replacing Neil after half-time, when Portsmouth were behind a goal which came seconds before the break. A clearance from Miklosko fell to Brecker, whose ball prompted confusion between Axford and Knight. Having apparently called for Axford to leave the ball to him, the goalkeeper then collided with the defender.

Unfortunately for Knight the ball conveniently went to the feet of Clive Allen, and that arch opportunist dispatched an angled shot into an empty net from the left.

Allen's fifth goal of the season emphasised just how much Portsmouth missed the ball-winning ability of the departed Kuhf and he could

yet prove a greater loss than Anderson or Beresford.

West Ham are used to temporarily losing Dicks, their robust left back through suspension, and his latest booking came for pulling down Dohing in a first-half, rugby-style challenge. As Dicks had just returned from a ban, it was somewhat ill-advised.

So lightweight were Portsmouth that Murray, once hyped as the wonder-child of English football, was repeatedly brushed off the ball. Smith's side had Knight to thank for a string of saves from not only Morley but also Robson and Martin Allen. But Miklosko was mostly a spectator in West Ham's fourth away win.

PORTSMOUTH: A. Axford, R. Dohing, A. McLaughlin, K. Sykes, W. Aspinall, W. Neil (sub: P. Walsh), S. Dohing, C. Clarke, B. Whittleham, S. Murray (sub: D. Powney).

WEST HAM UNITED: L. Miklosko, T. Brecker, J. Dicks, S. Potts, A. Martin, M. Allen, M. Robson (sub: M. Holmes), P. Butler, T. Morley, C. Allen, K. Keen. Referee: K. Cooper.

Pickard forced back to the drawing board

Britain make swift return to ranks of world also-rans

BY ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

AFTER a brief and uneasy year matching strides with the front-runners, Britain have returned to a more accustomed position among the also-rans of world tennis. A 4-1 defeat by India in the world group qualifying tie in Delhi has condemned Tony Pickard and his men to the delights of the Euro-African zone group for the 1993 Davis Cup.

If there was a certain inevitability to Britain's rapid return to the pack, there was no excuse for being tail-end against India who, with no player ranked in the top 200, are not exactly tennis thoroughbreds themselves.

In reality, the result is probably about right, given the strange conditions and the stomach injury to Jeremy Bates, which forced him out of the doubles on Saturday. But after the appointment of Pickard as Davis Cup captain, and a chorus of optimism emanating from the Lawn Tennis Association headquarters at Queen's Club in recent months, British tennis followers had come to expect rather more.

The victory over Austria 12 months ago that took Britain back into the world group of 16 nations promised, if not a bright new dawn, then something better than the grey days of the past. Even the subsequent whitewash by France, the cup holders, in Bayonne

earlier this year suggested that Pickard had instilled a sense of purpose in the team.

By the end of the first two days of scorching heat at the Delhi Tennis Association complex, with India in an unassassable 3-0 lead, those beliefs had become little frayed. With Bates, for one reason or another, in one of his moods, Britain simply lacked the experience or the depth of talent to threaten India, who had the tie under control once Paez, their No. 2, had upset the British No. 1 in the opening rubber.

Admittedly, the luck that had run Britain's way for the past 18 months turned against them with a vengeance. Not only was Bates suffering from a variety of injuries and a severe lack of match practice after his wedding, honeymoon and six weeks away from the game, the early heat on the first evening stopped Petchey from taking advantage of the 31-year-old Kristman's tiring legs.

Another half an hour of daylight and the British No. 2 might have levelled the tie and swung the psychological balance back to the team. As it was, the gifted Krishnan took just 34 minutes to give India a 2-0 lead on the second morning and when Petchey, in the absence of Bates, had to forge a make-

RESULTS India names first: Singlet: Paez, J. Bates, 6-2, 6-7, 7-5, 6-1; Krishnan br M Petchey, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1; G. Nester lost to C. Wilkinson, 6-3, 6-1; P. Kristman lost to J. Bates, 6-2, 6-4; D. Petchey and P. Bates by N. Broad, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Match result: India 4, Great Britain 1.

SQUASH RACKETS

Jansher reclaims world title

Johannesburg: Jansher Khan, of Pakistan, reclaimed the world open championship here on Saturday, defeating Chris Dittmar, of Australia, 15-11, 15-9, 10-15, 15-6 in 79 minutes and, in the process, earned the acclaim of the squash-starved South Africans (Colin McQuillan writes).

Supporters turned out in their thousands to watch some of the best squash played in their country, on a new glass court with walls tinted in their green and gold national colours. They cheered Jansher's

victory to the echo. Jansher, now world and British Open champion and world No. 1 in the same year, can claim the mantle of superiority surrendered by Jahangir after more than a decade when he stopped playing, against Peter Marshall on Wednesday.

Rodney Martin's defence of the title ended when he fell 15-5, 12-15, 17-16, 15-8 in an 84-minute, 16-semi-final to Dittmar.

There is almost an arrogance about Jansher, 23, that is less than pleasing to some. He does not fit easily into the gentlemanly role fashioned by Jahangir, although he was quick to display the manda-

tory hommage to Mecca, kneeling on court as soon as victory was completed. He might have thanked, rather, the deadly rivalry among the top Australians, who savaged each other in the bottom half of the draw.

Rodney Martin's defence of the title ended when he fell 15-5, 12-15, 17-16, 15-8 in an 84-minute, 16-semi-final to Dittmar.

RESULTS 16-semi-finals: Jansher Khan (Pak) 15-5, 12-15, 15-7, 15-8; C. Dittmar (Aus) br R. Martin (Aus), 15-6, 12-15, 17-16, 15-8. Final: Jansher Khan v Dittmar, 15-11, 15-9, 10-15, 15-6.

BOXING

WBO orders return bout for McMillan

BY SRIKUMAR SEN, BOXING CORRESPONDENT

WHEN Colin McMillan woke up yesterday in Charing Cross hospital, he could not believe he was not the World Boxing Organisation champion. As he was winning the bout against Rubin Palacio, of Colombia, at Olympia and had to retire with a dislocated shoulder in the eighth round, he should still have been champion.

The boxer's rules stated that if a boxer was injured as a result of an accident or foul, the winner would be the one in front at the time. Two judges had McMillan ahead by three rounds and one by one round. Yet the referee, Jess Andreason, and Mark Schechner, the WBO supervisor, awarded the title to Palacio.

Andreasen, of Denmark, stopped the bout when McMillan's trainer threw in a towel to draw his attention to the injury. Neither he nor Schechner thought the dislocation was an accident. In that case, it could only have been caused by a blow. Nobody in the hall saw a punch knock the shoulder out, nor has such a blow been found in re-runs of the videotape.

However, the WBO has made McMillan the mandatory challenger and ordered a rematch, probably in January, after protests by Jonathan Rendall, McMillan's adviser, and by Frank Warren, the promoter.

"I am disappointed," McMillan said. "But it wasn't a legitimate defeat. As soon as the shoulder is better, we'll get a rematch on."

Palacio said: "It's no way to win a fight. I want to prove I can beat McMillan again."

The WBO has asked for a videotape of the contest, to consider whether the decision should be reversed. Rendall wants the WBO to declare the bout a no-contest.

The injury happened when, in the eighth round, McMillan's left arm was caught in an

awkward position across Palacio's shoulder and the two men pulled away. Clearly it was an accident.

Warren said: "We believe Palacio pulled McMillan's arm and that pulled it out of the socket. In my opinion the referee lost control of the fight. The doctor told me that the cuts on Colin's head would only have been made by headbutts."

The general opinion was that McMillan could not box well because he did not have the punch to keep out a tough old South American pro. McMillan will have to be quicker on his feet next time and not be drawn into tight corners by the crafty Colombian.

McMillan showed that he could take a punch and come fighting back. In the third round he was in serious trouble but by the seventh was beginning to take control. There is no doubt that he would have won if he could have carried on.

Herol Graham has decided to fight on in the super-middleweight division.

Graham, 33, who lost his British middleweight title to Frank Grant in Leeds last week, said: "I had to get quite a lot of weight off and, although I feel fit against Grant, I just got tired."

But Ipswich had an escape when Barbara Hamby

scored a penalty stroke to Jo Thompson's left to equalise, only to have the umpire disallow the goal, claiming Hamby had hit the ball rather than flicked it. Hamby was furious, while even Thompson expressed some surprise at the decision.

The first division has an unusual look to it after the first fixture.

Chris, who normally

prop up the table, is sitting

proudly at the top after a 4-0

trashing of Chelmsford,

their new signing Yana Wil-

iams claiming two goals.

Havant 1
Hounslow 2

BY SYDNEY FRISKIN

HOUNSLow added to their collection of hardware by retaining the English Club Champions Trophy with a hard-earned victory over Hounslow at East Grinstead yesterday.

No profit was gained from the new rule which requires the ball to be stopped outside the circle at a short corner. Havant had seven of these awards and Hounslow six. But although each side came

close to scoring on a couple of occasions, defences generally prevailed.

Hounslow's opportunism eventually tipped the scales in their favour. Thompson doing exceptionally well to capitalise on two chances set up by Gordon. Thompson's effort earned him the man-of-the-match award.

Both sides adopted the

Continental style of play with four

players at the back, three in the

middle and three up-front.

This led to long periods of

dour defence which did little to

inspire the crowd of about

300.

Hounslow, however, made

the best use of the limited space

at their disposal and went

ahead in the seventeenth

minute with Thompson pick-

ing up a long hit by Gordon

and running on to score

almost unopposed. Havant retaliated in the 24th minute

when Williams made contact

with a square pass from Giles

to score from close range. But

Hounslow regained the lead

in the 42nd minute, Thompson

scoring with a reverse hit

from Gordon's pass.

Havant had a good chance

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Havant had a good chance

ATHLETICS

Edwards left jumping for joy after cup success

FROM DAVID POWELL IN HAVANA

TESSA Sanderson, the former Olympic javelin champion, bent a little on her retirement statement here on Saturday after becoming the first British woman to win a World Cup in a field event.

Sanderson is 36 and has been calling this season her last. "I can't rule temptation out," she said.

But Jonathan Edwards, one of the Christians in Sport movement and Britain's other World Cup second-day winner, is over his temptation, the time to compete on a Sunday. So depressed was he at the Olympics, in which he failed to reach the final, that he considered abandoning his religious principles to compete at the world championships in Stuttgart next year.

His event, the triple jump, is scheduled for a Sunday. "Competing on Sunday at Stuttgart was a thought that went through my mind," Edwards said after becoming only the second British winner of men's World Cup field event. But he has chosen not to succumb and might try the long jump instead. Otherwise the World Cup champion will not be at the world championships.

Sanderson won the competition for the first time 15 years after her World Cup debut. Frank Dick, Britain's head coach, remained unaware of her triumph until long after her competition was over, not even noticing her medal ceremony. He had eyes only for the British men's team because the women had failed to qualify and Sanderson was competing for Europe.

To Dick and British supporters, the greater joy was from Edwards's performance. With the last jump of the competition, he promoted himself from fourth to first with the third longest jump of his life, 17.34 metres. In doing so, he kept Britain on the heels of Africa and Europe going into the final day of the three-day fixture.

Edwards went to bed happy, having got up sick. The doctor had been called in and salmofella was diagnosed. "All day it was touch and go whether I would compete," he said. However, Edwards recovered sufficiently to give it a go.

opting to save energy with a warm-up confined to one-lap jog and stretching. He had a good first jump, 16.89 metres but, unable to improve with the next four, was fourth after the fifth round.

"After a couple of rounds my legs were dead," he said. But then the big leap came, leaving him ahead of three Olympic finalists, including Frank Rutherford, the bronze medal-winner, and consoling him for his Barcelona misery.

Failing to reach the final in Spain, Edwards was left "devastated". And, jumping poorly since, he had considered giving up his World Cup place. But now he celebrated, punching the air as he turned to see where his sixth jump had landed. "What you saw there was a sigh of relief that I could actually jump after all," he said.

The inability of Neil Winter to clear a height in the pole vault, scoring no points, and of Glen Smith to strike his best form in the discus, taking one point for last place, would have left Britain out of contention on the third day but for fine efforts from Simon Fairbrother, in the 1,500 metres, and Mark Richardson, in the 400 metres. Both gained more points than expected.

The difficulty Britain had in finding a 1,500 metres runner was evident by the choice of Fairbrother, ranked 9. He was already into his high-mileage winter training when called into the team and had not run a 1,500 metres since before the Olympics. Third place, one ahead of Fermín Cacho, the Olympic champion, albeit in a slow race, was the same.

"I didn't know I was going to be over here until I was pointed out to me when I got here that nobody had won both Opens in the same year.

That put a little more fire in my know that, and made me want it a little more."

Sheehan, 35, began the final round of the Weetabix-sponsored event one stroke behind Corinne Dibnah, of Australia. She moved ahead for the first time with a birdie at the 13th, from when she stayed in command. Her total of 207, 12 under par, gave her victory by three shots from Dibnah in a championship reduced to 54-holes as play was abandoned on Friday because of heavy rain. Marie Laure de Lorenzi, of France, finished third after a 70 for



Taking a firm grip: Sheehan plays a pitch and run during her charge to victory in the British Open at Woburn yesterday

Sheehan completes Open double

By MITCHELL PLATTS
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

PATTY Sheehan yesterday completed an historic double when, with a final round of 67, a record, she captured the British Open on the Duke's course at Western Golf and Country Club. The American earned £50,000, and with it the honour of being the first women golfer to win the US Open and the British Open in one-hour.

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finding a 1,500 metres runner was evident by the choice of Fairbrother, ranked 9. He was already into his high-mileage winter training when called into the team and had not run a 1,500 metres since before the Olympics. Third place, one ahead of Fermín Cacho, the Olympic champion, albeit in a slow race, was the same.

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212, one ahead of Liselotte Neumann (70), of Sweden, and two in front of Helen Alfredsson (68), another Swede, and Patti Rizzo (72), of the United States.

For the first time since she left her home in Reno, Nevada, Sheehan felt conditions yesterday were in her favour.

Not one to grizzle over a missed putt, let alone the weather, she was delighted, along with the shirt-sleeved spectators, to feel the sun on her back. The Woburn officials, too, were basking in the sunshine because the Duke's course looked a picture.

Dibnah attacks in the Greg Norman mode, which is not surprising as both players have Charlie Earp as their coach. Sheehan might have

been surprised by Dibnah's aggression, but if she was then she camouflaged it well. More than 8,000 spectators paid to witness the final round, and those that watched Sheehan and Dibnah gained immediate recompense.

Dibnah holed from less than five feet at the 1st, 3rd and 4th for birdies. Sheehan countered with three birdies in succession starting at the 2nd, where she coaxed the ball from 15 feet.

"The pace was quite extraordinary and I knew I had to keep my patience," Sheehan said. Dibnah stretched her lead to two shots again with a birdie at the 6th, where she was on in two, but gave one shot back at the next, short in two.

Sheehan, looking every inch

the superstar in her turquoise plus fours, was still one shot down at the turn. Dibnah hit two wonderful shots just short of the green but she failed to take advantage. Her pitch was woefully wide and, like Sheehan, she finished with a two. If Dibnah did not lose the championship there, she did at the 12th, where she took three shots to get down from the bank on the right.

Sheehan, level for the first time, applied the pressure. She drove well at the 13th: Dibnah drove left into the rough. Sheehan eventually holed from seven feet for a birdie.

Dibnah hit five and walked to the next tee one shot behind. Sheehan has not played in Britain since 1980 but she has won 29 tournaments on the US LPGA Tour. It was her turn to be aggressive, and she holed from 14 feet at the 15th and from 25 feet at the 16th for birdies.

Dibnah was left to settle for second place and £32,000.

Sheehan's win will be a spur to the United States, which will assemble in Scotland today for the Solheim Cup match against Europe starting at Dalmahoy on Friday. She is to be congratulated, too, along with Dibnah, in playing the final round in three hours and 40 minutes.

FINISH SCORES FROM WOBURN

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545

Italian officials optimistic their England international will recover quickly

Gascoigne injured on Lazio debut

By CLIVE WHITE

PAUL Gascoigne's first league appearance for his Italian football club, Lazio, was cut short yesterday when his right knee, the one which has kept him out of action for 16 months, was injured by a challenge from the Genoa player, Mario Bortolazzi. He was immediately withdrawn from the game, a 1-1 draw at home, but later club officials expressed cautious optimism about the injury. A prognosis is expected today.

Lazio officials said that Gascoigne, who was only seconds away from the sanctuary of half-time when the incident occurred, did not return for the second half as a precaution and that they were still hopeful he would be fit in time for the match against Palma next week. It was only intended, apparently, that he should play the first half. Amid the optimism there was a note of caution expressed by Claudio Bortolazzi, the club's doctor, who admitted that "we need 2-3 hours to evaluate the situation".

"A knock like this on a normal knee can sometimes cause problems for a week," Dr Bortolazzi said. "Paul has bruising on his knee. It affected his sciatic nerve and he has a dead leg. There was no distortion of the knee. This has been a big test for his knee and he has come through it. Now he must get accustomed to getting this kind of kick. Of course, Paul was a little bit scared but there is nothing to worry about now and he is healthy."

The Lazio coach, Dino Zoff, said: "I was not too worried when I saw him go down. I didn't get the impression he had been hurt bad. Of course I had to take him off, though he had been playing well. I'll have to see what his condition is before making a decision. Maybe he would have played a few minutes more."

Gascoigne refused to comment on the situation but Jane Notage, one of Gascoigne's advisers, insisted he was "bouncing around now and laughing about it". It looked more like a crying matter — for which Gascoigne is well known — when in injury time in the first half Bortolazzi, of Genoa, seemed to catch Gascoigne's right leg, spinning the Englishman to the ground in an enormous heap.

It had long been feared that his suspect leg would give way under the first brutal challenge of his Italian league career as opposed to the gentle ride his friends and former

team-mates at Tottenham Hotspur had given him during his Roma initiation on Wednesday. But this was a relatively harmless challenge, more clumsy than heavy.

Gascoigne, after taking a few hesitant steps, collapsed again on to his back in obvious distress. When Gascoigne was raised to his feet after a couple of minutes and indicated his willingness to play on, the crowd of 55,000 responded warmly to him, as they had done throughout what had been an encouraging debut.

The fact that Gascoigne was able to play on, albeit gingerly, suggested the damage was not serious. It remains to be seen whether it was too much too soon, or simply too much.

Graham Taylor, the England manager, present to see Gascoigne's debut, may now have to shelve his plans to re-introduce Gascoigne to the international stage in next month's World Cup qualifier against Norway. It was always an ambitious target for the man who had not kicked a ball in earnest since damaging his cruciate ligaments against Nottingham Forest in the 1991 FA Cup final.

The road to recovery has been fraught with pitfalls. The £8 million transfer to Lazio, later renegotiated at £5.5 million, appeared to be scuppered then and was only held together by the determination of the player to regain full fitness.

He looked so close to it on Wednesday that he was encouraged to implore Dino Zoff, the coach, to bring forward his plans to play him. Even his humour seemed in top form. "I've made Dino Zoff tea, I've cleaned his shoes, I've cleaned his boots, I've worked hard," Gascoigne said. "If that doesn't work I'm going on a see-food diet. Every bit of food I see, I'm going to eat."

Whatever it was that forced Zoff's hand — the pressure from the Lazio supporters was considerable — England's revered international duly took the field in place of £2.5 million Dutch signing.

Desperate to impress, Gascoigne was, perhaps, a trifle over-ambitious to begin with, but eventually he settled to give a mouth-watering sample of his skills. The feints, the change of pace, the accuracy of his long-range passing, and close-ball control were all there if, naturally, in need of a little honing. All being well, he will be given the chance to do just that.



Axious moment: Gascoigne lies in a heap after the tackle by Bortolazzi at the Rome Olympic Stadium yesterday

Waddle makes his old club suffer

Sheffield Wednesday 2
 Tottenham Hotspur 0

By STUART JONES
 FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

AS TOTTENHAM plummeted towards the depths of the Premier League, the assets they were forced to sell are regaining recognition.

On the same day that Paul Gascoigne made his long-awaited Italian league debut, they were humbled by a Sheffield Wednesday side in which Chris Waddle was a prominent feature.

Painfully, four days before

Graham Taylor is to announce his squad for the World Cup qualifying tie against Norway at Wembley, England's manager was among the crowd at Hillsborough. The evidence to the recall of Waddle, a year after he was inexplicably and prematurely discarded, was persuasive.

Then again, anyone would look convincing against Tottenham these days. Even a half-fit Gascoigne, another likely to be officially called

back into Taylor's party on Thursday, exploited the inexperience of his former colleagues last week by scoring one goal and creating another for Lazio.

Waddle, facing them for the first time since returning from Marseilles, continued the disreputable treatment shown to Tottenham by their old boys.

With the assistance of Bright and Watson, he pitilessly exposed the limitations of Tottenham's defence.

Tottenham, who conceded five goals when they visited Leeds United earlier in the season, were fortunate not to succumb to an even greater humiliation on their return to Yorkshire. It would not have been an unfair reflection of the heavy imbalance if Walker had been beaten on eight or nine occasions.

Tottenham can claim to be severely depleted by injuries: Durie, Gray, Howells, Nayim, Ruddock and Samways, all unavailable and Mabbutt, their former captain, continues to be curiously out of favour. But Wednesday's list of withdrawals is scarcely any shorter. They are missing the

likes of Hirst, Hyde, King, Pearson, Sheridan and Warhurst, the central defender frighteningly wounded when he was pressed into attacking duties for their UEFA Cup tie against Sparta Luxembourg. The second leg away on Thursday, is a formality.

A similarly sumptuous victory was conceivable yesterday once Bright, in spite of failing properly to control Watson's low cross, was allowed to put them ahead after a mere six minutes. Thereafter Tottenham were so incapable of defending themselves that they were lucky to finish only second.

Wednesday were generously profligate, sometimes grotesquely so. Watson's glaring miss in the first half was matched by those of Bart-Williams, the bottom club, but their vast superiority would have been more obvious had Walker not twice denied Watson.

The sum of their feeble attack, in which Anderson was especially unproductive, amounted to a single blow struck by Sheringham.

Both of Wednesday's previous wins this season were against Nottingham Forest, the bottom club, but their vast superiority would have been more obvious had Walker not twice denied Watson.

SHEFFIELD HOTSPUR: C Woods, J Anderson, P. Watson (capt), D. Anderson, C. Waddle, M. Bright, C. Bart-Williams, G. Watson. Referee: M Peck.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: P. Walker, D. Anderson, P. Watson (capt), D. Anderson, C. Waddle, M. Bright, C. Bart-Williams, G. Watson. Referee: M Peck.

Referee: M Peck.

Carling calls for fresh approach

By DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

THOUGH England will have all their grand slam team available for this season's international rugby union campaign, both captain and coach promised yesterday there would be no room for sentiment in selection.

The return of Rory Underwood to the squad that trained at the Stoop Memorial

Ground means that the referees presumed, and in some cases stated, to be imminent last season now amount to one Simon Halliday. "But we have to go forward as a team this season," Will Carling, the captain, said. "These players can still develop, and we can refine our mental and training techniques."

And although the same players are still around, there is no guarantee they will be picked. You don't pick for sentimental reasons but there has to be someone better to take their place. There are good young players about and they always hope to move them in line by line."

Carling was unable to train yesterday because of a badly bruised rib suffered in the Harlequins-Wasps league match, an injury which will probably keep him out of his club's long trek to West Hartlepool next Saturday, though

Tsebe seals arrival of S Africans

BERLIN: South Africa arrived on the world marathon scene in Berlin yesterday when David Tsebe, a full-time worker at a platinum mine near Johannesburg, ran away from an elite field to win in the year's fastest time of 2hr 05min 07sec (Michael Coleman writes).

Tsebe earned DM86,000 (£34,000), a hundred times more than any prize he has won while confined to South Africa. His manager, Tony Longhurst, said: "You can expect a flood of David Tsebe to arrive after this."

A sunny Berlin basked in Tsebe's success, regarded as a plus point in the city's bid for the 2000 Olympic Games. A citizen from a once-divided society had chosen a once-divided city for his first appearance.

Tsebe, 27, paced himself carefully, easing back when the Kenyans, Simon Karori and Lamiek Aguta, raced through halfway in 1:03:05, well inside world-record pace. Equally judicious was Manuel Matias, of Portugal, second in 2:04:38.

The last word came from Tsebe. Asked how many like him lived in Rustenburg, his home town, he counted on his hand and said: "Five."

Jiménez triumphs as Faldo finds the going too tough

FROM MEL WEBB IN KNOCKE, BELGIUM

IN THE space of ten holes Nick Faldo's seemingly invincible progress towards his fifth European golf title of the year ground to a halt at Royal Zoute yesterday, handing victory to the son of fifth place alongside Miguel Angel Jiménez.

Faldo was three shots ahead after eight holes of a sultry final day, then comprehensively lost his game, dropping six strokes in the remaining ten to give the 28-year-old Spaniard his first official European Tour victory with a final round of 69 and a total of 274, ten under par.

In the end Faldo, who came home in 42, was not even close to second place. Tsebe had a 70 to finish on seven under par, a stroke in front of

Severiano Ballesteros, who birdied three of the last five holes and Torsten Giedeon, of Germany. Faldo's 74, meanwhile, consigned him to a share of fifth place alongside Sandy Lyle.

Faldo, who started the day on eight under par alongside Jiménez, looked set for a procession victory as he sank birdie putts from six and twelve feet on the first two holes. Jiménez, meanwhile, dropped a shot on the 2nd, and not even birdies on the 3rd and 6th, the latter of which was matched by Faldo, narrowed the gap.

When Jiménez missed the green on the short eighth, victory seemed assured for

LEADING FINAL SCORES

GI and I are in the lead
 1. Lindgren (Swe), 73, 74, 70, 68; J. P. Baker, 71, 69, 75, 70, 71; G. Hall, 74, 72, 70, P. Fowler (Aus), 71, 69, 75, 70, 71; J. Sorenson (Den), 73, 71, 68, 70, 71; 2. G. P. Jones (Eng), 75, 71, 72, 73, 74; R. Jones (Eng), 73, 72, 70, 69, 71; 3. J. Ballesteros (Spa), 72, 69, 69, 70, 71; 4. P. Alliss (Eng), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 5. J. Jiménez (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 69, 71; 6. D. Tsebe (S. Afr), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 7. J. Lyle (Eng), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 8. M. Matias (Por), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 9. P. Baker (Aus), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 10. M. Angel Jiménez (Spa), 73, 70, 69, 69, 72; 11. G. Montgomerie (Eng), 73, 69, 72, 72; 12. E. S. (Eng), 73, 70, 69, 69, 72; 13. J. Ballesteros (Spa), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 14. R. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 15. J. Sandy Lyle (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 16. G. Hall (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 17. J. Sorenson (Den), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 18. J. Lindgren (Swe), 73, 74, 70, 68, 72; 19. M. Matias (Por), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 20. P. Alliss (Eng), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 21. G. P. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 22. R. Jones (Eng), 73, 72, 70, 69, 71; 23. J. Jiménez (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 69, 71; 24. D. Tsebe (S. Afr), 73, 71, 70, 69, 71; 25. G. Montgomerie (Eng), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 26. J. Ballesteros (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 27. E. S. (Eng), 73, 70, 69, 69, 71; 28. G. P. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 29. J. Jiménez (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 30. D. Tsebe (S. Afr), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 31. G. Hall (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 32. R. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 33. J. Lindgren (Swe), 73, 74, 70, 68, 72; 34. M. Matias (Por), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 35. P. Baker (Aus), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 36. J. Sorenson (Den), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 37. G. P. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 38. J. Jiménez (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 39. D. Tsebe (S. Afr), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 40. G. Montgomerie (Eng), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 41. J. Ballesteros (Spa), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 42. R. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 43. G. Hall (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 44. J. Lindgren (Swe), 73, 74, 70, 68, 72; 45. M. Matias (Por), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 46. P. Baker (Aus), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 47. J. Jiménez (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 48. D. Tsebe (S. Afr), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 49. G. Montgomerie (Eng), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 50. J. Ballesteros (Spa), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 51. R. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 52. G. Hall (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 53. J. Lindgren (Swe), 73, 74, 70, 68, 72; 54. M. Matias (Por), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 55. P. Baker (Aus), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 56. J. Jiménez (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 57. D. Tsebe (S. Afr), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 58. G. Montgomerie (Eng), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 59. J. Ballesteros (Spa), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 60. R. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 61. G. Hall (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 62. J. Lindgren (Swe), 73, 74, 70, 68, 72; 63. M. Matias (Por), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 64. P. Baker (Aus), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 65. J. Jiménez (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 66. D. Tsebe (S. Afr), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 67. G. Montgomerie (Eng), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 68. J. Ballesteros (Spa), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 69. R. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 70. G. Hall (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 71. J. Lindgren (Swe), 73, 74, 70, 68, 72; 72. M. Matias (Por), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 73. E. S. (Eng), 73, 70, 69, 69, 71; 74. P. Baker (Aus), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 75. J. Jiménez (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 76. D. Tsebe (S. Afr), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 77. G. Montgomerie (Eng), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 78. J. Ballesteros (Spa), 73, 72, 71, 70, 71; 79. R. Jones (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 80. G. Hall (Eng), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 81. J. Lindgren (Swe), 73, 74, 70, 68, 72; 82. M. Matias (Por), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 83. P. Baker (Aus), 74, 72, 70, 71, 72; 84. J. Jiménez (Spa), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 85. D. Tsebe (S. Afr), 73, 71, 70, 71, 72; 86. G. Montgomerie (Eng), 7

LOOKS p5
Every one a
gem: the
treasures of
great women



LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 28 1992

EDUCATION p7
University
rectors
fighting for
their lives



Big birds bath here

A sculpture by
Gaudier-Brzeska
has finally

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3.9	6.2
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THE TIMES

New
Portfolio
Plus
£2,000
TO BE WON
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seven deadly sins: I used to play a private game on the Underground escalators, gliding past the posters spotting the sins incited, at speed: "Gluttony, lust, envy, covetousness, lust, gluttony — er — pride ..." etc. Try it sometime.

Sin and work, sin and work. My mind spun (I am by now, remember, sitting on a lumpy briefcase on the floor of a packed commuter train inching towards Colchester, with the weary snore of the men of Essex all around). The conference on working women had come as something of a surprise. Five years ago, any such gathering would have been exclusively about equal pay, glass ceilings, flexible, harassment, childcare, etc. If things of the heart and spirit came into it, they would have been exclusively about women's feelings, the need for self-esteem and the benefits of networking. It would have been, in other words, prickly with envy, covetousness, anger, and pride.

But this wasn't. Call it the caring nineties if you like, call it the New Age or the feminist backlash, but then, all advertising is based on the free holidays off infidels. Alas, none were there.

However, slander is now joined by "manipulating public opinion", which should wipe out politicians and journalists (with the possible exception of those who merely assault it without effect).

But then my mind veered back to the conference, and the always fascinating insights of the marketers. Did you know that just add-water cake mix was a failure, but that when they changed the formula so you had to beat in an egg, women bought it because they felt they were still really cooking? That you can't sell doors if your ad shows them closed, because Anglo-Saxon babies are traumatised by their mothers putting them in their cribs and closing the door? If you want to sell doors, photograph them open, preferably with Mummy on her way back in. I love these marketing theories. It seems a shame that the ingenuous people who discover them should be damned for manipulation. But then, all advertising is based on the



Lyndon as St Sebastian: from Andrea Mantegna's original (Ali Meyer/Bridgeman Art Library)

Has feminism failed? You can still obtain tickets for the great debate on October 6, in which the speakers will be Neil Lyndon, seconded by Kenneth Minogue, and Yvonne Roberts, seconded by Beatrix Campbell. Coupon on Page 5



The forecast is three million deaths.

In parts of Africa they're not complaining about the weather, they're dying from it. In normally fertile Zimbabwe, the rains did not come, the crops have failed and the livestock has died.

Despite the fact that war and famine in Somalia have made the front page, the crisis there continues. In Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia 20 million people face starvation.

Christian Aid is sending food, seeds and tools, but much more is needed. Please give what you can. And prove the forecast wrong.

AFRICA IN CRISIS APPEAL

Christian Aid is a member of the Disaster Emergency Committee. Together we are working to help those facing starvation through war and drought.

Name _____ Postcode _____

To Christian Aid, PO Box 100, London SE1 7RT. I enclose cheque/PO for

£25 £50 £100 £200 £400 Other £_____

or please debit my credit card. (Access/Visa/Other, please specify) _____

Card No. _____ Expiry date _____

Christian Aid We believe in life before death

on a low-loader lorry across the country to the Morris Singer Foundry at Basingstoke. The first cast of the birdbath, it was agreed, belonged to Mrs Raffles. It arrived outside the garden of her home near Saffron Walden on a 3-ton lorry. A 30ft crane lifted it over the telephone wires and garden.

The second cast will go to Mr Simon's garden in Scotland. "It is a very small garden," he says. "And the birdbath is very big. I am a little nervous."

The third cast is for sale. "It is stupid not to have a third one to go into a public collection," Mrs Raffles says. "Understandably neither is saying how much the exercise has cost as that would rather give the game away on price."

Ms Truzzi-Francois says: "The full-sized casts are I suppose priceless. It is unlikely anything like this will be done again." Indeed once the third cast has been taken the mould will be broken.

ALASTAIR
ROBERTSON

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by *She* magazine, and was just hauling some notes out of my briefcase when my eye fell on the newly leaked Roman Catholic catechism, complete with modern sins such as drunken driving, reading horoscopes, and forgoing cheques. Pausing only to marvel that a catechism could be secret enough to be "leaked" — is your damnation embargoed if you do them mean-while? Do we have two months' grace in which to read Gipsy Petulengro without fear? — I indulged in a brief Garrickish snort about there being surely nothing left uncovered by the old concepts like chastity, charity and false idols anyway, and stuffed it back. Then I went in to listen to a most fascinating series of lectures on cultural trends, marketing, whether women managers are more sensitive (consensus, yes, but it is nothing to be smug about) and how advertisers see them (dangly ears, power handbags and lousy tempers, mainly).

By the end of the day, on the train home, I was ready to read it properly. I must admit that I had rather hoped for some up-to-the-minute new sins such as deliberately fermenting war between the sexes, panic selling of currencies, telephoto snapping, and taking

free holidays off infidels. Alas, none were there. However, slander is now joined by "manipulating public opinion", which should wipe out politicians and journalists (with the possible exception of those who merely assault it without effect).

But then my mind veered back to the conference, and the always fascinating insights of the marketers. Did you know that just add-water cake mix was a failure, but that when they changed the formula so you had to beat in an egg, women bought it because they felt they were still really cooking? That you can't sell doors if your ad shows them closed, because Anglo-Saxon babies are traumatised by their mothers putting them in their cribs and closing the door? If you want to sell doors, photograph them open, preferably with Mummy on her way back in. I love these marketing theories. It seems a shame that the ingenuous people who discover them should be damned for manipulation. But then, all advertising is based on the

day was quite different in tone to anything which would have attracted the same mix of successful women in the eighties. One male speaker related with some passion the story of his own father's life sacrificed to conventional workaholic behaviour, and declared himself much happier and more of a family man since he lost his main job. He pleaded with women not to make the same mistake. The floor applauded and me, I nearly went straight home to bake some homely grits. A flamboyantly feminine Brazilian-born pundit traced the behaviour of working women firmly back to biology and culture, not to mention nursery doors.

It was hard to remember the days when anyone saying "Biology is destiny" had wine flung in his face. Whenever flexible working or humane management were mentioned, everyone immediately pointed out the advantage to both sexes and murmured "paternity leave, so important". A female haulage executive reported that her women's network now invited men to its meetings.

It was, in short, much less slanderously, manipulatively, angrily, proudly sinful than these things used to be.

And if any of the Essex chaps had offered me a turn in his seat, I wouldn't have turned on him with feminist storm and shrieked "Body fascist!". I would have taken it. But none of them did.

ALAN SMALLBONE,
10 Temple Fortune Lane,
NW11

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Greg Morgan, 47,

Mike Oxlade, 47. Knight

CAROL LEONARD

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Fast track into the 21st century

Railway architecture in Europe is entering a new heroic age. The 1990s will see the completion of a series of stupendous stations that will rival the great iron and glass termini of the 1860s and 1870s. What a contrast to the 1960s and 1970s, when the Beeching axe clinically removed the romance from rail travel and new stations, such as the ghastly concrete bunker at Euston, were virtually indistinguishable from antisocial additions to houses like St Thomas opposite the Houses of Parliament.

Now, 20 years later, the concrete and glass box is no longer seen as the epitome of an efficient, user-friendly service. Railway companies are seeking to put glamour, sophistication and a sense of adventure back into station design.

Last year's triumphant re-inauguration of Liverpool Street station was followed in the spring by Seville's glistening new TGV station. Next comes the glass and steel armadillo of the Waterloo Channel Tunnel terminus, and after that, the amazing airport station at Lyons in the shape of a vast flying bird, planned for this year's winter Olympics.

Over the next few years the French railway SNCF will produce its own series of *grands projets*, almost on a par with President Mitterrand's. But the definitive "Station of the 21st Century" will surely be the one soon to be built by Netherlands Railways in Utrecht. It will be a city in itself, complete with sports halls, cinemas, shopping malls, housing and perhaps even a hospital. This marvel is scheduled for completion in 2015.

Like the great Victorian termini, these vast new stations are as much the creation of engineers as architects. Britain's Anthony Hunt, engineer for the new Waterloo, explains: "Stations, with airports and sports stadia, are the most exciting of all challenges for the structural engineer. They all require huge clear spans. And part of the challenge is not to keep looking over your shoulder at Brunel and the great railway engineers. They were so good that they are a constant inspiration. Our materials are much better, but many of the principles are much the same."

One novel aspect of Waterloo is that it is asymmetrical, with the curve of a sapping tied back to make an arch. The problem was that BR owns nothing beyond the tracks on the western side. "If we'd adopted a gradual arc the train would have banged its head," says Hunt.

To keep costs down it was essential to standardise parts and avoid individually tailored elements. But this was extremely difficult to achieve above snaking platforms that tapered from 48 metres to 36 at the mouth. With the architect Nicholas

Neglected for decades, railway architecture is being revitalised in breathtaking style.

Marcus Binney reports

Grimshaw, Hunt devised a system of adjustable joints, allowing the glass sheets to overlap like slates. "This way we avoided cutting toughened glass which is hideously expensive," he adds.

Sir Norman Foster is even more gung-ho about his latest model for the new King's Cross interchange: a glass-walled arrowhead set between Victorian King's Cross and St Pancras. "I don't know of a scheme anywhere in the world with such drama and excitement," says Foster. The billowing white roofs, shaped like fore-sails, are held aloft on just ten slender baseball bat columns. Passengers, says Foster, "will descend through a lake in glass-walled escalators to the platforms".

But in the immediate future, the pace

aerofol hotel in the shape of a vertical airplane wing.

The new generation of TGV stations express "the Colbertian strength of France," says Henry Bardsley, one of Rice's colleagues. "Projects like this would be unthinkable in a liberal democracy like England. But here buildings like these are not measured on cost-effectiveness alone. An element of national prestige is put into the equation even by the accountants."

Yet Swiss railways are following suit, too. Calatrava has designed a remarkable multi-level station at Stadelhofen, close to Zurich, with columns angled like insects' legs. And at Chur, the junction for St Moritz, the British engineers Arups are building a transparent glazed canopy to provide views of the mountains.

The pioneers here have been the Dutch. At Sloterdijk between Amsterdam and Schiphol Airport, the railway architect Harry Reijnders designed one of the first of the stations of the future, a three-level interchange where express trains roll through the top of the all-glass concourse in transparent panels. Reijnders and his colleague Peter Kilsdonk have brought vivid colour to railway stations, with glass roofs kept constantly cleaned and polished from moving gantries.

The Dutch government — unlike the British — has a declared policy of wanting to stimulate the volume of public transport passengers by two or three times. Hence the proposal for the station of the 21st century at Utrecht, where Reijnders is working closely with the marketing department. The aim is to increase Utrecht passengers from the present 80,000-100,000 a day to 250,000 a day by 1995.

As no more than two extra platforms can be added, the plan is to lengthen them to nearly a kilometre with two or three trains stopping at each platform and snaking past each other. Moving pavements, like those at airports, will take passengers to departure gates, designed like the prow of a ship to provide an overall view of the trains.

"We notice that whenever the sun comes up passengers rush to the end of the platform and stand in the sun, even in winter," says Reijnders. So at Utrecht the upper-level bridges will open onto courtyards sheltered from the wind, where passengers can wait in the open air.

Light, space and airiness will be the hallmarks of the crossrail stations planned by BR and London Underground between Paddington and Liverpool Street. Architect Will Alsop, who is working on Paddington, explains: "We want to create a sense of arrival. It will be the very opposite of, say, Gatwick station where you arrive full of anticipation at setting off

in a jumbo across the world, yet find yourself on a dark, claustrophobic platform."

The challenge with the crossrail stations, in terms of light, is that they are underground. Also plans a continuous glass roof in the form of a 300m dorsal fin rising through the pavement, one metre high at the end, rising to six in the centre.

Ralph Erskine is working on designs for four of the crossrail stations: Bond Street, Tottenham Court Road, Farringdon and Liverpool Street. Best known for his eye-catching Ark beside Hammersmith flyover, the Swedish-based architect

promises "revolutionary concepts that may be surprisingly economical".

"Imagine the Pantheon in Rome set underground," he says. "A great barrel-shaped space lit by a central aperture in the roof and filled with works of art, trees even waterfalls, with open bridges, staircases and terraces where people can sit out in cafés in a protected environment."

For BR the challenge is two-fold. Not only is money tight but Britain already boasts some of the most historic stations to be found anywhere. Encouragingly, the firm favourite of Chris Green, the new managing director of InterCity, is Union

Station in Washington DC, where a concourse of imperial Roman proportions has been transformed into a shopping mall twice as elegant as Whiteleys.

Green also enthuses about Madrid Station. "The old concourse has been transformed into a beautiful botanical garden like a Kew conservatory and a new concourse built alongside. St Pancras and Paddington both lend themselves to dramatic restorations of the kind not yet attempted." If he has his way, Britain will have its answer to the TGV *grands projets* before the decade is out. But BR must keep its nerve, and its sense of vision.

Theatre: Jeremy Kingston previews a season of Edinburgh highlights at the Purcell Room

Fringe benefits and undiluted fun



Constantly threatening to plumb the depths: Steve Coogan and John Thomson

For three weeks from tomorrow, there is some corner of London's South Bank which will seem forever Edinburgh. The shows are concentrated in just the one venue, the Purcell Room, sparing audiences the weight-reducing, ten-minute dash from a basement in Leith to a loft in Morningside. Two shows an evening, at 7.30 and 9.15, mean a gentler regime for the stage crew than the hectic turn-arounds required at the Pleasance, Traverse, and Assembly Rooms. Still, the content is what counts, and the Perrier Pick of the Fringe season for 1992 showcases 12 of the new or newish acts judged to be the funniest, cleverest, most daring — or all three combined — from this year's Festival.

Three of the four shows in the opening week look, intimately, at sex. Debbie Isitt's ferociously funny play for *The Snarling Beesies, The Woman Who Cooked Her Husband*, was staged at the Theatre Upstairs last winter, a rare example of a show that opened in London before playing Edinburgh. The cast of three, including Isitt, who also directs, tear into this warning tale of a faithless man, with razor-quick shifts of tone between comedy and rage, pain and panic.

Lily Savage's gorgeously vulgar drag act will be familiar to parons of the club circuit. *Savage II — The Return* provides a further instalment in the shameless life of one who purports to be a Birkenhead mother of two. Dressed in curtain material nicked from a Hebridean hotel or blinding the eye with sequins.

she/he also pays a mischievously absurd tribute to Marlene Dietrich, complete with lamp post.

The Perrier season programmes its 12 choices into three batches of four, each batch further divided into pairs which play Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, or Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday. In the opening week, the first act of the second pair is to be Emily Woof's *Sex III*, winner of a Fringe First, which I know only by repute as an acrobatic (she uses a trapeze) tale of a trip to Spain that

apparently leaves no sexual orientation unsatisfied. Sex is not the main thrust of the show that won the Perrier Award, *Steve Coogan In Character with John Thomson*, but it raises its head in coded form in Thomson's repertoire of jokes as told by a new age Northern comic, Bernard Right-On, who has seen the light. Constantly threatening to plumb the depths of sexism and racism, the pay-offs neatly subvert expectations. Coogan himself is the threat behind many *Spitting Image* voices, and his quintet

of all-too-often recognisable contemporary types includes an astonishingly real Tom Jones.

Scheduled for Week Two

are two stand-ups: Kevin Day

— Or What?, billed as

Streatham's Boy Wonder, and the Glaswegian Bruce Morton, whose *Sin* offers an engaging trip round the Seven Deadlies. Though as skinny as they come, he manages to be as funny on gluttony as he is with the others. Audiences can give the sin of their choice.

The second week also includes two shows very much to

Theatre: Cain revived at the Minerva in Chichester

Byronic twist to the Bible

Byron's popular reputation still being what it is, Byronic, his Cain might be expected to come across as a disaffected rebel, seething in discontent. There is something of this in the aggressive wording of his prayer to Jehovah above the altar of first fruits, but in the context, following Abel's abject humility, it is clear that a man who has brooded over the human plight cannot speak otherwise. He has moved a short but significant distance

from sensing difference to acting upon it.

The interesting feature of this is that Samuel West shows Cain recapturing, in the scene following the murder, a youthful innocence that he must have lost long before the play begins. The burden of puzzlement, expressed through piercing stares at his dully worshipping family, has lifted with his crime. Another burden is taking its place, but this will be one he can understand.

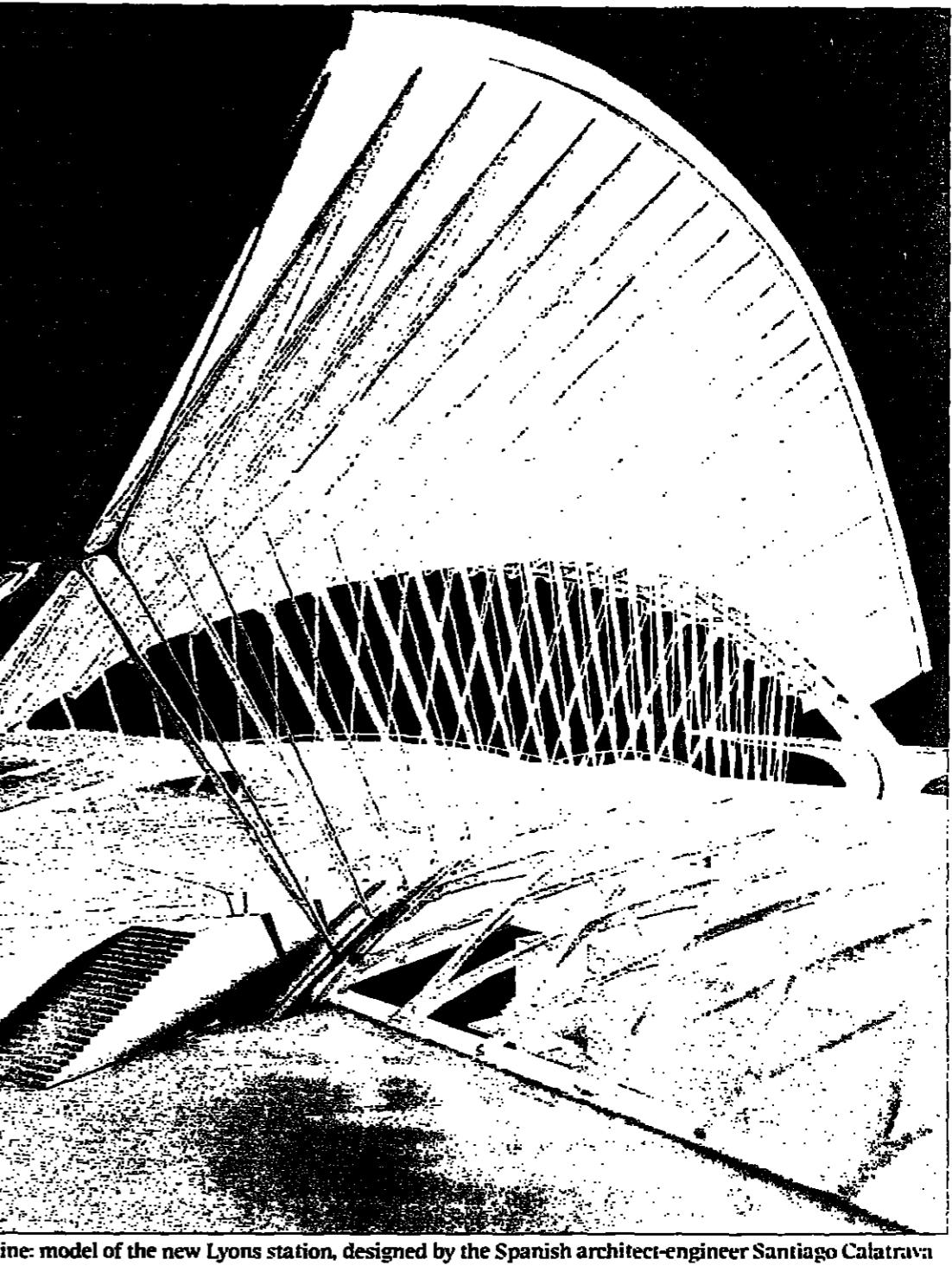
Hall's odd notion of the Angel of the Lord, a school marmy type in white, snake-like sleeves, brings the only false note to his conception of the drama. The weight of resisting Lucifer rests upon Maria Miles's unafraid Adah. "I cannot answer that immortal thing," she tells Cain, giving the line a smile of worried joy, positive in his oft-repeated "I", he coolly inhabits the two worlds of physical and supernatural.

Lucifer's entrance is a coup de théâtre, raising himself

CAROL LEONARD

tors' Crimewatch

shared responsibility



Bird on the line: model of the new Lyons station, designed by the Spanish architect-engineer Santiago Calatrava

IN CONTRAST to the unfortunate damp squib of a premiere with which the London Philharmonic began its South Bank residency last week, the London Symphony Orchestra kicked off its new season in the Barbican on Thursday with a substantial work by its associate composer, Colin Matthews.

A commission shared by the LSO and the New World SO, *Hidden Variables*, in its full orchestra version, is a *jeu d'esprit* with disturbing tendencies. Matthews has always given himself a free hand *stylistically*, but in this work he confronts head-on the minimalist techniques of some of his contemporaries. Adams, Glass, Reich and others are all in evidence — not in quotations as such, but in unmistakable allusions.

At one point, the references are dismissed with trombone glissandi that bring to mind Shostakovich's mauving at the hands of Bartók in the Concerto for Orchestra. But Matthews's jibe is more unsettling

Jibes hit minimal target

most at home. Typically, TSO's selection of movements from the complete ballet (as opposed to merely the two well-known concert suites) threw the spotlight on Prokofiev's most virile, aggressive music. In the street quartet scene, the scurrying *moto perpetuo* of the strings punctuated by sharp woodwind eruptions and tolling bells, had all the tension of a tightly wound spring. Both conductor and players were at their most brilliant here.

The famous Folk Dance, too, had a marvellously insolent swagger, and it was interesting to hear that overspilling energy bring an almost Tchaikovian exhibitionism to the music of the balcony scene. Eventually passion was distilled into the natural beauty of a balmy night, though the assertive emotionality was evident again in the clamorous grief of the final funeral march.

BARRY MILLINGTON

ARTS BRIEF

Crazy cleaning

SOHO's pride and joy, the Prince Edward Theatre, is to have a £3 million refurbishment ready for the West End opening of the revamped Gershwin musical *Crazy For You* next February. Delfont Mackintosh (a joint venture of Lord Delfont's First Leisure and Cameron Mackintosh) has commissioned Renato Howard Wood Levin, the architect responsible for the nearly-completed refurbishment of the Criterion and the Donmar Warehouse.

Among the changes will be a recreation of the theatre's 1930s lighting.

On Broadway, *Crazy For You* has won three Tonys with its mixture of classics ("Embraceable You", "I Got Rhythm") and rediscovered Gershwin songs. The £3 million London production is to be directed by Mike Ockrent.

Genesis dates

CONSIDERING that some 120,000 fans turned out for their show at Knebworth in August, the veteran rock band Genesis seem to be playing in severely reduced circumstances on their forthcoming British tour. They have elected to do a sweep of regional theatres, some seating as few

as 1,800. Beginning at the Mayflower, Southampton on October 23, *Genesis* play at Wolverhampton Civic Hall (26), Newcastle City Hall (28), Edinburgh Playhouse (29) and Manchester Apollo (30). Tickets are by personal application only. The tour finishes in a less intimate but more typical environment for a super-group: the 18,000-capacity arena at Earls Court in London, where they play six nights from November 5.

Stepping out

ALTHOUGH Jose Manuel Carrasco has left English National Ballet, he has not left British dance: the flashy Cuban is joining Covent Garden.

The Royal Ballet has announced that Carrasco will become a principal dancer with the company next March. Carrasco left the ENB at the end of last season.

Spooky record

THAT seemingly modest theatrical ghost story, Stephen Mallatratt's *The Woman in Black*, has notched up an unexpected record. Tonight it becomes the longest running show ever staged at London's Fortune Theatre. Its 1,374 performances since 1989 break the Fortune's previous record, held by *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Last chance ... THE domestic life of rural England is an uncommon theme for Elizabethan playwrights. Thomas Heywood's *A Woman Killed With Kindness*, ending its run at the Barbican on Wednesday (071-638 8891), is also unusual for its tone of positively Christian forgiveness. Both these rare ingredients are developed in Kate Mitchell's detailed, subtle production, set in a world of Yorkshire manors and wayside shrines. The performances of Michael Maloney and Saskia Reeves are outstanding.

Enquiries, telephone 081 852 4575 (open weekends). Please allow 14 days for delivery.

In the footsteps of my father

Fifty years ago, Jerome Caminada, a young *Times* reporter, began a remarkable adventure in wartime Eastern Europe.



Europe. Armed with a battered copy of her father's book on his experiences, Belinda Caminada (pictured above) has retraced his journey



Great escapers: a picture taken in Siklos Castle, Hungary, in 1942 of British prisoners, among them Jerome Caminada (top row, centre) and Robert Johnson (bottom row, left)

The early morning ferry to Boulogne was brimming with jovial day trippers. They were seeking wines and cheeses. I was in pursuit of history and a dead father.

Having been scooped up by the victorious Nazi forces in Boulogne, my father was taken, via Berlin and Wulzberg castle, near Weissenberg in Bavaria, to Gleiwitz, in Poland. Here he wrote that he felt helplessly enmeshed in the 'centre of the web' but it was from Gleiwitz that, against all the odds, he escaped.

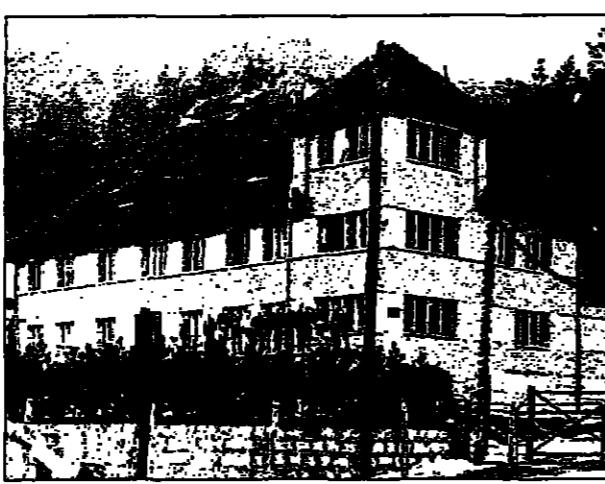
From the one barless window in the prison, two large planks joined by a wooden sleeve were pushed out 25ft to overshoot the perimeter wall. Following Robert Johnson, a Yorkshireman who had been captured in Denmark, my father crawled along the planks with his bag and boots strapped around his neck. When he was half way across, the plank broke but he managed to scramble over the wall to run off into the night.

Gleiwitz is now Gliwice, a town well within Poland's borders and on the fringes of

its most industrialised, and polluted, region. I followed every lead, through factories, museums and town planning offices. The Poles took my cause as their own and all wanted to help. Everyone was adamant where the camp had stood but fingers pointed in different directions.

The confusion was understandable. Gliwice had been ringed by four large concentration camps, satellites to Auschwitz. Understandably it was these, and not the 100 or so small internment camps, which had become the focus of what local knowledge there was on the period, and there was little of that. When the borders had shifted west, so had much of the German-speaking population and most elderly people had arrived in the area after 1945.

Clutching at his book's sparse clues, I hunted through the grubby suburbs, trying to distinguish a 'large, stalwart, dirty, brown building' from the large, dirty grey constructions which had been thrown up in the past 50 years. But there was no trace of the prison nor of the first mile of



Past and present: the building at Timisul de Jos, as a wartime jail (left) and (right) as a converted housing block

escape route, which had then run through open fields, down to the railway. Instead, there were tower blocks and pitted back streets where hens scratched in the earth and old women hunched over crumbling window sills.

These Poles directed human, not suspicion or animosity, at the foreigner who stumbled along beside the railway tracks. Had it been here that the two runaways had hidden in bracken beds tensely waiting to jump a train? Was there really not a single trace of their route?

Eventually I ran out of time and left Gliwice. Four hot, long days of investigation had brought me little but bloodshot eyes from the pollution. My disappointment faded when the trail led to the River Oder, which the escapees used to guide them south-east. Walking through fields towards the Czechoslovakian border I savoured a sense of being on neutral territory, away from the cultural and linguistic differences which had isolated me in the towns. Deep in the timeless landscape it was easy to envisage the two dishevelled men pushing through the corn fields just ahead of me.

Some days later, I sat on a hill, overlooking what is now the Czech town of Jablunkov. To my father's eyes it would have been Poland's Jablunkov, the last stop for trains due to cross the border and a crucial obstacle for two prisoners on the run.

There was the station, the open coal trucks clicking over the same steep, curving track and the distant mountains, tantalising after flat Silesia.

That first border crossing had been a success and, crouching in a coal truck, my father and Robert Johnson had bowed south towards Hungary. Near Bratislava they jumped off and crossed the next border where they were rearrested by Hungarian frontier guards. Exhausted, dehydrated and famished, they hoped for a friendly reception from Hungary which throughout the war vacillated between the two sides but the hopes were crushed by the rough interrogation of my father. Both men were reinterred.

Their first Hungarian prison was in a 19th century fort near Komarom on the River Danube. The second was in Siklos, a village in the far south, near the Croatian border. When I arrived, Siklos

Castle, my father's prison, had become my hotel, the Hotel Tenkes.

In many ways the castle looks more like a prison now than it did 50 years ago. Post-war looting and a government-funded 'restoration' in the 1950s swept away many of the original proportions and the courtyard, where the Polish and British prisoners were often better than they had been for the under-fed and poorly-clothed guards, the East Europeans' different perspective on my father's plight was understandable.

While for Western Europe, the second world war ended

lapse of plans to flee to Britain, the two finally caught a train to Kolosvar (now Cluj Napoca) from where they walked across what was then the Romanian border, only to be arrested and interned once more.

At Timisul de Jos, in the Carpathians, the last of my father's prisons was easily discernible. From a distance the three-storey building looked identical to the one in the old photograph I had with me but a closer inspection showed it to have been badly neglected.

Quite how badly was explained by the present tenants, whose living conditions as rent-paying citizens in the 1990s were worse than they had been for enemy prisoners in the last world war.

In 1943, the Romanians had tried, like Hungary, to juggle Allied and Axis influences and Allied prisoners had been well treated. Interned with American airmen, my father had had the run of large, sunny rooms with bathrooms and toilets to hand. Cooking and washing was done by a couple of Russian prisoners.

Now the only running water is a standpipe outside. All 16 families share one small kitchen, basic toilets and the showers housed in rickety outhouses which have been erected on what was the camp's exercise yard.

Smiling women clustered around the old photograph, admiring yesterday's near wall which had now partly collapsed and the 'villa's' garden, now overgrown and littered with rubbish.

For my father none of those comforts could compensate for the fact that the fence had been mired and the guards had been ordered to shoot escapers. He participated in an attempt to dig a tunnel but it was discovered. One of the current tenants told me her husband had found the tunnel when cleaning the basement some years ago but that it had been blocked off.

On August 24, 1944, the day before my father was to attempt another escape, Romania jumped to the Allied side and prisoners of war were freed. Two years after their original escape from Gleiwitz, Johnson and my father finally arrived in Britain in September 1944.

The end of my journey left me confused. On one level, I had enjoyed rolling across Europe, chatting to a cross-section of Germans, Poles

BELOFF



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This Friday Lord Beloff talks to The TES.

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To freedom: the route taken by Caminada and Johnson

A tomb with a view

Grave tidings of Robert Maxwell

"Robert Maxwell, Robert Maxwell," cries the Arab peddler, ripping open the passenger door as my taxi labours up the Mount of Olives. I call his bluff. "Who's he?" I ask. "Maxwell, Maxwell," he says, gesturing in the direction of the graves in the nearby cemetery. He beckons to his friend. The friend enlightens me. "He big miliadair in America." "I see," I say, "and what happened to him?" "Bad men push him in sea..." "Ah, that's what it was." Twenty shekels [£5.00]. I show you his grave."

He leads me down among the olive trees to the grave-stones and stops by a massive marble slab, the sort of thing you'd find in a tycoon's bathroom.

A wizened old man is perched on a headstone. He points to the pebbles and the tiny piece of green glass on Maxwell's grave. "Visitors come," he tells me in pidgin Hebrew. There are no flowers in Jewish cemeteries, visitors place pebbles on the grave as a mark of respect. The old man starts talking again. "I dig Maxwell's grave. Many people give me money. Obviously, his information service, though unsolicited, is not free. "So tell me," I ask. "Who was Maxwell?" "He terrible person, steal money from old people. They spit on him from there" — and he points to a railing up above the cemetery.

"You write in big newspaper? You want my photo — only 20 shekels?" He produces a wad of immaculate business cards: Abdul Hameed, Grave Digger, Mount of Olives, PO Box 143, Jerusalem.

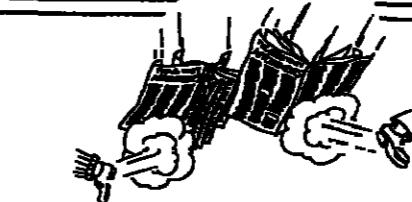
"Maxwell good for business," he grins and explains that business cards have been a must since Maxwell moved in. "The taxi driver prints me. You have to give him something," he reminds me. I fumble in my pocket for ten-shekels. Abdul stares at it disparagingly. Maxwell has obviously caused inflation on the Mount of Olives.

"Why did Maxwell choose to be buried here?" I ask the taxi driver. "I mean, he could hardly have called himself an Orthodox Jew." "Well," says Moshe, "it goes like this. Jesus ascended to heaven from the Mount of Olives. Mary ascended to heaven from the Mount of Olives. Mohammed ascended to heaven from the Mount of Olives — it was like an international airport — just Maxwell's style."

SUZANNE GLASS

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With the right information, it's all in a day's work.



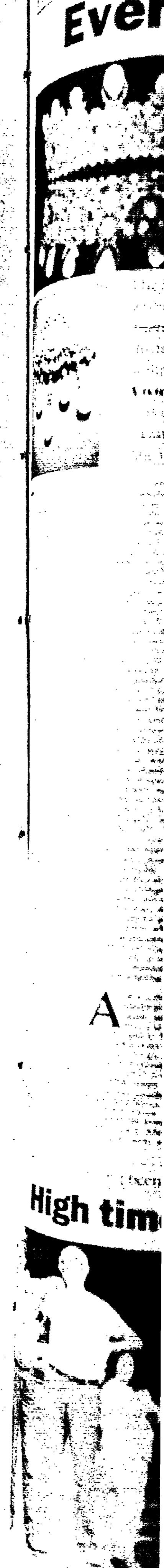
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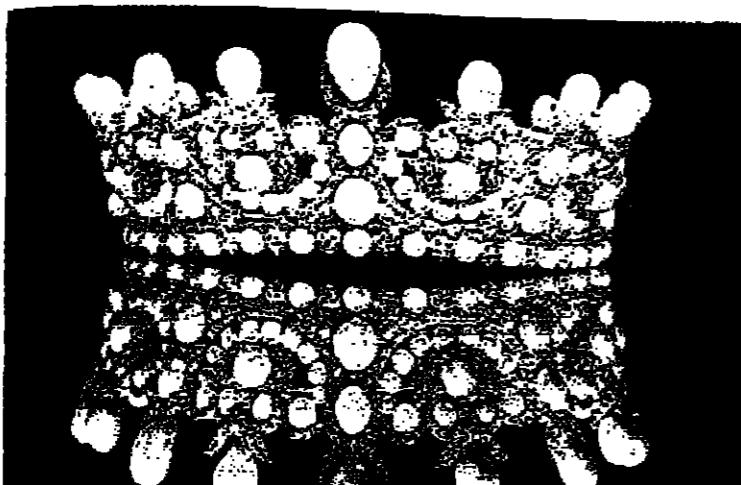
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ALL IN A DAY'S WORK.
THE TIMES



A *tonne*
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View

Every gem tells a story



The legends of the women who wore them give added lustre to famous jewellery collections. Vivienne Becker casts an eye on the treasures that go on sale this autumn

This autumn a glut of jewellery auctions around the world focuses on jewels once owned and worn by rich and famous women. These range from the aristocratic Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis, through the glamorous Mrs Harry Winston and mysterious Marlene Dietrich to the dearly beloved British institution, Diana Dors. Jewels were clearly important to all of them. Each collection is a fascinating reflection of the woman herself.

The truly magnificent pedigree jewels that are being sold by the widow of Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis, who died nearly two years ago, are as much a part of her world as Diana Dors's Kutchinsky sparklers were a part of hers. For the house of Thurn und Taxis, jewels signify heritage and history, the essential trappings of grandeur. Princess Gloria, faced with huge death duties and supervising her young son's inheritance, has decided to rationalise the massive art collections amassed by her late husband's family over the past 500 years. It seems that despite the importance and sumptuousness of the jewels which go on show in London at Sotheby's, Bond Street, from October 4 to 7 and then on sale at Sotheby's Geneva in November, there are plenty more where they came from, and the "punk" Princess, so-called because of some of her wilder hairdos, will not be left gem-less in Regensburg. Nor, however, are they all her rejects: the jewels she has so carefully decided to sell have been worn by her on several public occasions, when, clearly undaunted, she tackled the heirlooms with modern panache, bringing the past very much into the present.

Some of the most ravishing Thurn und Taxis jewels are descendants of the French crown jewels, which were sent to her own taste by the Empress Eugénie. A majestic pearl and diamond tiara, which should fetch £120,000-£200,000 at Sotheby's, was commissioned by Napoleon III for his marriage to Eugénie in 1853 and was made by the jeweller Lemoine from stones and pearls in the state treasury. After the fall of the Second Empire, and the dispersal of the French crown jewels, the tiara was acquired by Prince Albert von Thurn und Taxis and given as a wedding present to Princess Margarete in 1889. Princess Gloria wore it on her wedding day, along with a monumental pearl and diamond corsage ornament, also being turfed out of the aristocratic attic.

A very different kind of jewelled legend crops up in the same sale: a sensational ruby and diamond bracelet that belonged to Marlene Dietrich. This bracelet oozes drama through its powerful design and shameless spread of blood-red rubies. Made in France in 1937, it is a masterpiece of late 1930s design, which combined mechanical motifs with those of flowers and fabrics.

Dressed in Dior, the star wore this bracelet in the Hitchcock film *Stage Fright* in 1950. After the film she put the bracelet away and never wore it again.

There have long been disadvantages in being tall. Now long people are gathering to act

High time to bend a collective ear



Well ahead: "tallies" Robert Bruunjes (left) and Chris Greener

A little known fact, according to Phillip Heinrich (pronounced Hine-Reechie) is that the length of the standard size British bed has not changed since around 1860.

On the other hand the height of the average Briton has increased 4in in the same period to the point that 25 per cent of the adult male population is now 6ft or over.

If, like Mr Heinrich, you are 6ft 8in tall and founder of the Tall Persons Club of Great Britain, this sort of thing matters. Because one thing apart from dearth and taxes is certain in this life: if you are different you will pay for it — in the case of an extra long bed, 12.5 per cent more for every three inches over 6ft.

It was to right this sort of wrong that Mr Heinrich set up the club just over a year ago. And this week he will be able to claim some lobbying success with bed manufacturers when the club assembles at the Salutation Hotel, Perth, for its Highland fling.

Mr Heinrich is a 39-year-old one-time insurance salesman who runs the club, a newsletter and goods and

clothing directory from his home in Hereford. His wife Carol, who is 5ft 5in, has been very understanding, he says. In its one year existence the club has signed up 1,400 "tallies", as he calls them.

"I realised that whenever tallies meet the first thing they ask one another is where they get their clothes. It struck me that we should pool all our information," Mr Heinrich says.

But what he did not realise was that as a group tallies are highly gregarious. Within weeks of forming the club members were asking when they were going to have their first party.

A room was booked at a Datchet Hotel, near Windsor. Somehow or other the word went out on some tall person's grapevine and excited tallies poured in from Aberdeen to Exeter and even from Holland where tall people tend to be very tall indeed.

"We were well over the limit. The hotel was very worried about the fire regulations," Mr Heinrich recalls.

In May there was a tall person's convention in Vienna. In August UK tallies held a

birthday party in Stockport. And now the Scottish tallies have mapped out three days of entertainment including a visit to Edinburgh, the country's smallest distillery.

The Perth office of travel agents Thomas Cook, charged with organising the event, faxed 10 hotels in the area to check room and shower heights and bed lengths. The Salutation, whose ballroom is 17ft high (measured personally by Thomas Cook's manager) was eventually chosen.

The Scottish trip has been organised by Ingrid Clayden, a nematologist (worms) and head of administration with the Scottish Agricultural Science Agency.

At St Ives in Dr Clayden is by no means freakish. But as the club's founder likes to say: "Height is in the mind."

For tall women the most common complaint, apart from the difficulty with clothes, is that men apparently feel free to comment on their height and have a tendency to aggressiveness. "I call it the Napoleon syndrome," Dr Clayden says, unaggressively.

"Tall people tend to be treated as strong and confident

because of their physical image. But very often it is quite the opposite. They have spent all their teenage years sticking out in a crowd and wishing they could be average."

Teenage support and support for parents of tall children is one of Mr Heinrich's particular aims for the club.

"A lot of tall people are painfully shy, often as a result of being treated differently at school by teachers as well as other children," he says.

"Tall people often gain in confidence just by realising they are not alone."

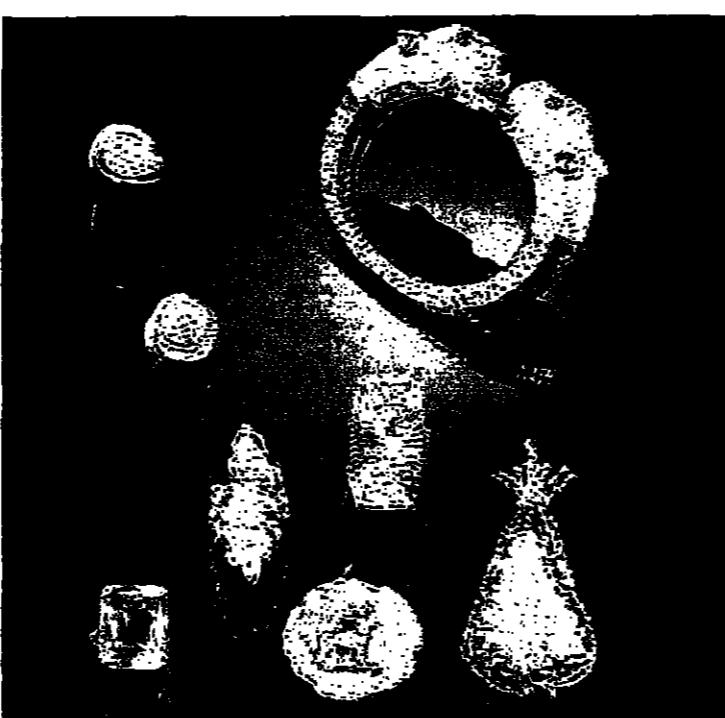
It is also one of Mr Heinrich's crusades that the standard kitchen unit be raised from 90cm to 1m. "Less back problems, fewer lost working days, lower NHS costs. It would be worth it," he says.

Bur what tallies are looking forward to at Perth this week almost more than anything else, is being able to talk to people without bending down all the time to hear what they are saying.

ALASTAIR ROBERTSON
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Pearls and diamonds: Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis at her wedding to Prince Johannes sports the tiara (top left) and *devant de corsage* (left) which go on sale in Geneva in November



Fallen star: jewellery owned by the late Diana Dors (right), including a bangle by Kutchinsky

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Beauty aids for the manly beast

With body polishes, facial scrubs and "pantheral therapy", men's personal hygiene has come of age

You hear a lot about men's grooming these days. The less pornographic men's magazines are always hinting to their readers that if they use a cleanser, an exfoliant and a toner, iron their boxer shorts and brush their teeth they'll be much more in demand. Recognising this, the Dorchester Hotel in Park Lane, London, now offers a "Men's Grooming Day", at which in theory even the dirtiest layout can be put on the beautician's conveyor belt and emerge at the other end a presentable, even kissable specimen. For £120 you could be a new man.

I went along expecting the underground spa to be done out like a locker room or a gents' barbers (many are lured to those for the Prussian rush of old father-son memories), but in fact the atmosphere was borderline-feminine, lots of whites and pastels and more importantly, lots of women walking around with their hair up. So much for themed

symbolic castration stuff over with.

From now on it becomes more and more like the intensive care and pampering that men are supposed to envy women for. The Pantheral Therapy Bath is a gloriously absurd contraption, very similar to Michael Jackson's hyperbaric chamber. You get into what amounts to a steam iron maiden, lie on a slatted wooden bed with your head poking out the top, and get very gently steamed. This opens the skin pores. An oxygen-enriched stream of air then flows over your body, which is meant to be absorbed into the blood pulsing close to your newly stimulated skin. I didn't feel any different, but it is a nice idea. Then, like a dishwasher, the internal spray coats you in essential oils (Anita chose frankincense for its "healing properties").

That only left the relaxing Body Rub with Pine and Eucalyptus oil (for the respiratory system) before a grueling lunch by the fountain.

Anything to do with the Dorchester is going to be expensive and involve a fluffy white robe. Fluffy white slippers too. The only male staffer of the day, Mike, pointed me in the direction of the showers, to get the first layer of dirt off, but from then on you are in women's hands. The first treatment is actually something of a folly designed to flatter men's view of their bodies as sporting machines. Sarah from the gym gave me a Fitness Assessment, which involved a bit of lifting, stretching and pedalling, and an amusing computer programme. It's useful, because even if you are the proverbial fatso, you'll only be told so in the most possible terms.

Anita took over for the next stage, which began with the All Over Body Polish. This consisted of lying down and being rubbed with a body scrub cream, into which were mixed coarse sea salt grains to exfoliate the top layer of dead skin cells. It was like being scoured with a lemon household scourer, without the lemon, but the result was a pleasant tingling, all over. "Contrary to what people think," says Anita, a down-to-earth 40-ish woman from Essex with a reassuring seem-it-all-before attitude as to whether you keep your shorts on or not, "most men who come here say they prefer to be a woman."

To remove the gritty cream, Anita takes you into a long tiled room and turns a hose on you, aka Jet Shower Treatment. The water drills into your lymph glands to stimulate the body's drainage system (drainage of what, I never found out, since I was too worried about her hitting a different drainage system to ask). But that's the worst of the afternoon's Facial and Manicure (or Hand Nail Care Programme) flew by. I've always wondered what a facial is, and now I can reveal that, what they do is they clean your face. Oh yes. The beauty is that they do everything you could do yourself at home — the cleanser, exfoliant and toner routine, the mud mask and enriched moisturiser, right down to blackhead popping. The deal is, you keep it clean yourself from now on (products are subtly recommended) and when you fail in a month's time you come back and have Anne do it all again.

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EDUCATION TIMES

Do rectors have a prayer?

An ancient Scottish university institution is fighting for its life, Rob Brown reports

What do Gladstone, Peel and Churchill all have in common with Winnie Mandela? Put that question in a game of Trivial Pursuit and it would floor most people. But a few well-educated Scots might recognise the connection: all four figures have, at various times, had the honour of being a university rector.

Rectorships are unique to Scotland's four ancient universities, St Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh. Elected on a three-year basis by students and staff to act as informal ombudsmen and ambassadors, the rectors' key source of power is their right to chair the university court. But, the current crop (two pop stars, a DJ and a radio presenter) may be the last to preside over the key governing body in these august institutions. A concerted effort is under way to strip rectors of their right to the chairmanship.

The move was instigated by Edinburgh University. It May its court voted by a two-to-one majority to redefine the rector's role. It also called for a joint lobby to secure the necessary legislative change, namely an amendment in the Universities Act. Glasgow has since agreed with this proposal, while St Andrews has stated that it would not stand in the way of change. Aberdeen is to discuss the issue at its next court meeting in October.

Meanwhile, the incumbents have pledged to defend their traditional powers.

They are: St Andrews, Nicky Campbell (a Radio One disc jockey); Glasgow, Pat Kane (lead singer with the rock band Hue and Cry); Edinburgh, Donnie Munro (lead singer with Runrig, a Gaelic rock band); and Aberdeen, Colin Bell (a BBC Scotland radio presenter).

None of these figures packs the political clout which Gladstone and Peel did in their day. But they are all household names north of the border who seem determined to use their high profile to raise a public furor over the move.

They are supported by a former Edinburgh rector, Muriel Gray.



Rectors past: Gladstone, left, Peel, top, and the media personality Muriel Gray have all held the post of rector to a Scottish university

the television presenter, who has publicly threatened to leak confidential court papers.

Leading officials at Edinburgh University have declined to engage in a public debate. In the official minutes of its court meeting on May 25, the point was made that the move to restrict the rectorial role was not a reflection on the performance of rectors. The official explanation for the change is that universities are multi-million pound operations and their managing structures must be modified. The court, it is argued, should be able to elect its own chairman, which may or may not be the rector.

But the rectors are not prepared to be neutered or sidelined, which is what they fear will happen if they relinquish their automatic right to chair the court. Mr Campbell has

described the move as a dangerous and worrying precedent. "It's a slap in the face for the students," he says. "If you remove the rector's right to chair meetings, you're chipping away at his role and students' influence."

This view is echoed by the other three rectors. "All four current rectors share one thing in common: we have all made it clear that we are determined to defend the democratic tradition of Scotland's universities," says Mr Kane. "But Scottish traditions are now up for grabs in the white hot heat of Tory dominance. Rectors are now regarded as an awkward element."

Mr Kane, a prominent Scottish nationalist, recently incensed the Glasgow University hierarchy by leading a walkout in protest against Lord Younger, the former defence

secretary, receiving an honorary doctorate. Although only 25 students joined him in the protest, it received substantial coverage in the Scottish media because it was led by the Lord Rector, a pop star in Scotland.

At Westminster — where the matter may ultimately be decided — the leader of the Scottish National party, Alex Salmond, has tabled an early day motion condemning the move. At the last count it had 24 signatures.

Mr Bell says he is encouraged by the fact that the motion has cross-party support, including some English members who have had some association with one of the ancient Scottish universities. Mr Bell has devoted almost 30 days in the last year to his rectorial responsibilities.

"The point about Gladstone and

Peel is that they never came near the university," he says. "The present rectors are there a lot, listening to students and staff and ensuring that their interests are taken into account when decisions are being made."

"It is surely good that someone free from career considerations and other manipulations comes to the governing body of a university and says, 'Hold on a minute'."

That is precisely what Mr Bell, one of Scotland's most accomplished broadcasters, will be saying on October 13, when Aberdeen University court is due to make its decision.

The last time a similar move was made in 1988, it was scuppered by Edinburgh University, which voted to preserve the rector to chair its court.



Classic defence of the GCSE

I cannot understand why such nonsense is being spoken about restoring the "classics" to GCSE English literature syllabuses? I have taught GCSE continuously since its inception. We began teaching in 1986 for the first examination in 1988. Since then, the literature texts I have used include *Macbeth*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Great Expectations*, *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, *Jane Eyre* and *Wuthering Heights*.

As for poetry, themes have been variously a selection of Shakespeare sonnets, narrative poetry and war poetry, and have focused on specific poets such as Blake or Keats.

To provide breadth and balance, I have also taught "ethnic" texts such as

Things Fall Apart and *Roll of Thunder, Hear my Cry* and recent books written specifically for teenagers, such as *Brother in the Land*.

Candidates must also show evidence of their personal choice of reading for GCSE.

To that end, I have assessed projects on women in Shakespeare, the poetry of Robert Burns and lovers in Jane Austen, among others. And, for the record, the school is not an exclusive, independent or grammar school, but an ordinary little secondary modern in a deprived area.

If you believe that to be awarded a pass grade in a subject called English literature, or even to have some claim to be an educated, cultured person, a student must have experience of great writing that has survived time and changing social attitudes, then GCSE as it stands, allows for that amply. And I do believe it. Passionately.

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VIEWPOINT

SUSAN ELKIN

They are astonished to find what exciting lives some of them led.

We read myths and legends, such as a vital background for so much English literature. Most students read *Pride and Prejudice*, *Oliver Twist* and *Lorna Doone*, sometimes reinforced with video, in lower school as well as a whole battery of modern texts, such as *The Third Man*, *Three Singers to Adventure* and *Brat Farrar*.

We also promote the first-class novels aimed at young adults by writers such as Robert Westall, Jan Ure, Bernard Ashley, Robert Leeson and Nigel Hilton. The varied diet lays a splendid foundation for GCSE work and for possible A level beyond that.

The key to all this is teacher enthusiasm and confidence in the material. If you are frightened of the classics then it is an easy way out to argue that they are too "difficult" for the pupils.

So, up till now, it has all been a matter of the choices which schools make from within the syllabuses offered by the GCSE groups. Some schools and teachers have taken an easy route in the interests of "accessibility". Their students have, I suggest, been denied their cultural entitlement. The new GCSE syllabuses for 1994 promise to put this right.

Good. But I do hope they don't at the same time destroy the infinite variety which we have enjoyed since 1986.



Story and pictures: Lesley Chamberlain says a favourite topic has been buying an ice-cream in France

Food for young minds

When teaching modern languages, stick to a simple diet

Three times a week, one corner of the playground in a south London private school breaks out in a spontaneous mixed chorus of "Bonjour" and "Guten Morgen". Upstairs, middle prep fights for the privilege of writing the date in French or German on the blackboard. The languages get mixed up, but the accents are almost faultless; so far as I, the teacher of these five to 11-year-olds, can tell. With luck, in a few years these children will be leading Britain out of its oft-repeated linguistic no-hoper.

Since I started teaching primary French and German two years ago, I have been amazed at the ability of all young children to memorise verse and act out situations. "Un deux trois nous irons au bois" is perhaps engrained for life in 60 small south London brains, along with "ein zwei Polter". Last year, our ten-year-olds, from various ethnic backgrounds, did a natively play in German and learnt to read verses from Luther's bible, much to parental astonishment.

This term's favourite topics have been asking the way, buying an ice-cream from a long list of flavours in French, and miming an action, with the answer to be guessed in German. The hands wave frantically. The misery of missing a turn or failing to get the teacher's attention is exaggerated — but it powers them on.

What they love and want in textbooks is relevance

Because the young want to be noticed, the curriculum masquerades almost painlessly as a performance repertoire. The children want to be useful, too. I took a straw poll on why we were at school and answers included: "I want to be able to ask for things when I go with my Dad to France"; "We went to France for the weekend, I could understand a few words"; and "If I go to France or Germany with Mum and Dad, I can talk for them. They don't know the language." Of course, teaching complex subjects to minds still growing raises problems. It is plain from the divergence between oral and written work that under-11s can rarely cope with foreign grammar.

The need to avoid complexity can bring a problem of discipline. You will know what I mean if you have ever gazed over 20 pairs of bright eyes trained in every direction but yours, and watched the little hands flip erasers and balance rulers on noses and protractors on ears. Tapes are fine for five or ten minutes, but after that it is high time the child was

copying, drawing and taking in his or her latest new words from a textbook containing riddles, puzzles and games.

Which brings me to a sorry point. Textbooks have been slow to catch up with the national curriculum recommendations for early foreign language teaching. We could do with some books geared particularly to the fives, sixes and sevens, with plenty of familiar objects to colour and name, words and phrases to repeat, labelled pictures, and repeated simple questions. The few books that exist today either come from abroad, having been written for pre-school native speakers, or introduce grammar that goes over young heads. Such books cast the net too wide too soon. The emphasis in early language training needs to be on multiple variation and diversion, taking pupils back and forth over the same ground.

I cannot make an idealistic case out for the children I teach. What they love and want in their textbooks is relevance, food and money. If they can get in some obscenity

in passing, that's fine, too. Translated into German, "my father is fat" is instantly memorable to young ears.

Food, especially real food, invites a hurried "bitte schon" and "danke sehr", even from the normally silent. Every boy has an interest in knowing "Je vous rânes un hamberguer et un Coca, sil vous plaît".

With a broad and bierwurst, they may even lay the table in German, not forgetting the *Salz* and *Pfeffer*.

We have "got real" this term, which is what the children want. We have examined *Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité* on a French two-franc piece, identified *Zucker* on a German chewing gum wrapper, and found out the names of the main French towns.

Comes the day, however, when the very foundations of this whole operation are questioned ... "Ma'am, what are you, French or German?" I was touched when this question was first put. What wool I was pulling over their eyes without wishing to.

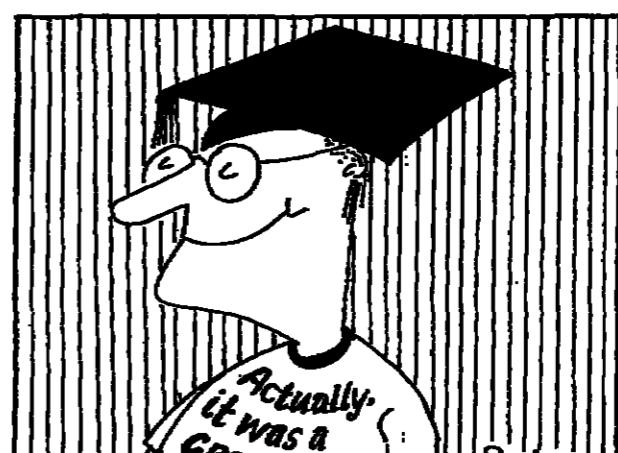
Yet, perhaps, this was the most important lesson I was there to teach: that there is little credit to be had these days in speaking only your own language.

LESLEY CHAMBERLAIN

• The author is a journalist who also teaches modern languages at Streatham Modern School in south London.

The system of determining classes of degrees should be reassessed

Class matters, but perhaps too much



found expression that "a 2.1 from one university is worth a first from another". In future, such iconoclasm may be significantly more commonplace.

Already requests for references from bodies "in the know" invite one to say whether a given degree was at the top, in the middle or at the bottom of lower second-class degrees.

The class lists *The Times* publishes as a public service demonstrate that the proportion of firsts varies greatly between subjects and between institutions. This might seem to carry an obvious lesson for intending students. There is also an important lesson for the institutions and departments concerned.

Three critical aspects of this

are the small proportion of candidates designated first-class; the role of external examiners, especially in ensuring uniformity in standards; and, because so many get seconds, the confidence attaching to the division made between upper and lower second-class degrees.

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As a separate mechanism of assurance of teaching quality, the universities have now established their own audit unit, but there is no suggestion that the system of external examiners should be abandoned.

Indeed, there are proposals to make external examining more arduous. Even in the "good" old days, and despite the system of external examiners, the thought sometimes

arises that the external examiner stands guarantor over where the line is finally drawn. For while effectively leaving the decision to the external examiner may be acceptable when the critical exam paper is in a subject the examiner knows well, it is less acceptable when, as must sometimes happen, the paper is in a subject with which the examiner is much less familiar.

The essential point is that the boards agonise over drawing this line. Nor is there comfort in knowing that the external examiner stands guarantor over where the line is finally drawn. For while effectively leaving the decision to the external examiner may be acceptable when the critical exam paper is in a subject the examiner knows well, it is less acceptable when, as must sometimes happen, the paper is in a subject with which the examiner is much less familiar.

Going further, giving a student's exact place in a class list, although superficially still could, in practice, be less fair, since in a long class list two students might be separated by almost nothing in marks, yet might emerge many places apart.

All this may just seem the sort of thing academics might be expected to agonise about. Far from it. The economic situation only underlines the duty of universities to do everything possible to facilitate the transition of students to the next phase of their career.

The situation is mitigated by the fact that class of degree eventually matters less than the individual's continuing determination to succeed.

Many a first has come to grief in later life, and many a third has risen.

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judicating on class marginal issues, and especially at the 2.1/2.2 borderline.

The precise criteria which

institutions apply to determine the classification of a degree differ from university to university. In one instance it might be simply the average mark across all papers taken, in another the class of say, the fifth paper of nine.

What is to be done about the situation, which should surely not be tolerated for much

time?

ROGER WILLIAMS

• The author is the dean of social science at Manchester University.

the agenda, adding Greg Morgan, 47, and Mike Oxley, 47. Knight

CAROL LEONARD

• The author is a journalist who also teaches modern languages at Streatham Modern School in south London.

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That's no wife, that's my bird

Michael Brooke cocks a quizzical eye at the doings of our supposedly monogamous feathered and furred friends, and finds adultery rampant

In certain parts of Great Britain, not necessarily those where *The Times* is the most widely read newspaper, 30 per cent of people are actually fathered by a man other than the one they acknowledge as father. Yet such a degree of infidelity is matched, and often surpassed among wild animals, so delegates at the recent International Behavioural Ecology Congress held at Princeton University learnt.

The now-routine use of DNA fingerprinting has made possible the precise determination of paternity. That determination has in turn revealed how often birds and mammals stray from monogamy.

Since infidelity is known to be commonplace, biologists are exploring the tactics that animals use to obtain mates outside the pair bond. In particular, how do males disseminate the enormous numbers of sperm that their tests create into as many females as possible? But first, down to some nitty-gritty evidence.

Male superb blue fairy wrens are dazzling iridescent blue. They live in Australia, for example in the Canberra suburbs, and set a standard of licentiousness that other species are hard-pressed to beat. Normally the fairy wrens live in groups comprising a male-female pair and up to three supernumerary males. When Raoul Mulder of the Australian National University in Canberra genetically fingerprinted the young raised by wren groups, he found that 78 per cent were not sired by the putative father, but by males from outside the group.

Such promiscuity is not just the preserve of birds of hot climates.

By any standards, reed buntings of temperate regions are pretty drab brown birds. They are not drab in behaviour. Those studied by Andrew Dixon of Leicester University in the surroundings of Rutland Water were generally monogamous. Nevertheless, 86 per cent of broods contained young fathered by a cock other than the hen's regular partner.

Even the familiar chaffinch is no paragon of virtue. Near Sheffield, about 17 per cent of young are the result of adulterous matings.

If males are at risk of cuckoldry, there is every reason to expect them to take countermeasures. One possible technique would be to produce more sperm. Then, on copulating with his mate, a male would ejaculate greater numbers of sperm and, for straightforward statistical reasons, increase the chance that one of his sperm, rather than one ejaculated by another male, would be the lucky one to fertilise the egg.

Such an argument probably explains why male primates living in multi-male polyandrous groups, where several males may mate with one oestrous female, tend to have relatively large testes. The chimpanzee is one such primate.

Where a single male has sole access to an oestrous female, for example in a gorilla group, the testes are proportionately smaller. (For the curious, humans are closer to gorillas than to chimpanzees when it comes to the size of the scrotum's contents.) Is there evidence that the greater sperm production capacity of larger testes is exploited in a way likely to minimise cuckoldry? Female Smith's longspur of the North American tundra mate with more than one male for each clutch. In fact, they copulate more than 350 times a clutch.

From one point of view, this is sheer overkill; far more sperm are inseminated than will ever score a hit. But from the point of view of each male longspur striving to ensure that the sperm produced by his rather large testes take precedence over those from other males, the more copulations the better.

Even with enlarged testes, it could pay a male to inseminate more sperm when the perceived risk of cuckoldry was higher, and to inseminate fewer when the risk was lower. Drs Robin Baker and Mark Bellis of Manchester University described such tactical adjustment on the part of men.

They enlisted the help of 15 couples and asked them to collect the man's ejaculate in a condom when they made love. It turned out that men who, since last making love, had spent nearly all their time with their partners, ejaculated only 200 million sperm, far fewer than the 600 million discharged by men who had been mostly separated from their partner. The time since last intercourse did not affect the number of sperm in the condom.

Is it the case, wonder Drs Baker and Bellis, that men who are separated from their loved ones ejaculate more sperm to overwhelm any other man's sperm that the partner might have taken on board while out of sight. Such a flushing

could reduce the chance that the man would be left, very literally, holding someone else's baby. Not a negligible risk as we have seen.

While males can compete in terms of sperm output, they could also potentially compete in terms of sperm quality. The faster a sperm can swim up the female tract to the egg, the better. Since longer sperm can swim faster, one might guess that the males of polyandrous species would tend to ejaculate longer sperm than the males of monogamous species. Cambridge University's Montserrat Mengoni reported just such an effect in primates and rodents.

Speed is not the only means by which one male's sperm could conquer those of another. With human ejaculate containing up to 11 different types of sperm it is possible, believes Dr Baker, that some have roles other than fertilisation. For example, coiled-tail sperm may form plugs to block the progress of other later sperm.

The fact that males are, in their various ways, battling for access to the glittering prize, the female egg, need not imply lack of interest in females in the outcome of the battle. Females could benefit from tilting the playing field in favour of certain males.

Such favouritism might help to ensure that the female was fertilised by the best male genes, to the benefit of her sons and daughters. Obviously, female choice could operate pre-coitus. But hints of subtle post-coital processes are emerging. When experimenters from Queen's University, Ontario, removed the male from pairs of North American tree swallows midway during laying, the "widowed" female tree swallow usually acquired a new mate, with whom she sometimes copulated.

If, as seems likely, the probability of orgasm is influenced by a woman's recent fidelity—or lack of it—then, Dr Baker reckons, a woman might be exercising control over how much of whose sperm she retains. Whether or not that control is conscious does not alter the conclusion that the battle of the sexes is a multi-layered combat permeating all of the animal kingdom.

• Dr Brooke is a research zoologist at Cambridge University.

Naming has an ugly element

TOM Lehrer wrote a song with listing the elements, but even he might be daunted by the need to include the latest three named, numbers 107, 108 and 109, in the Periodic Table.

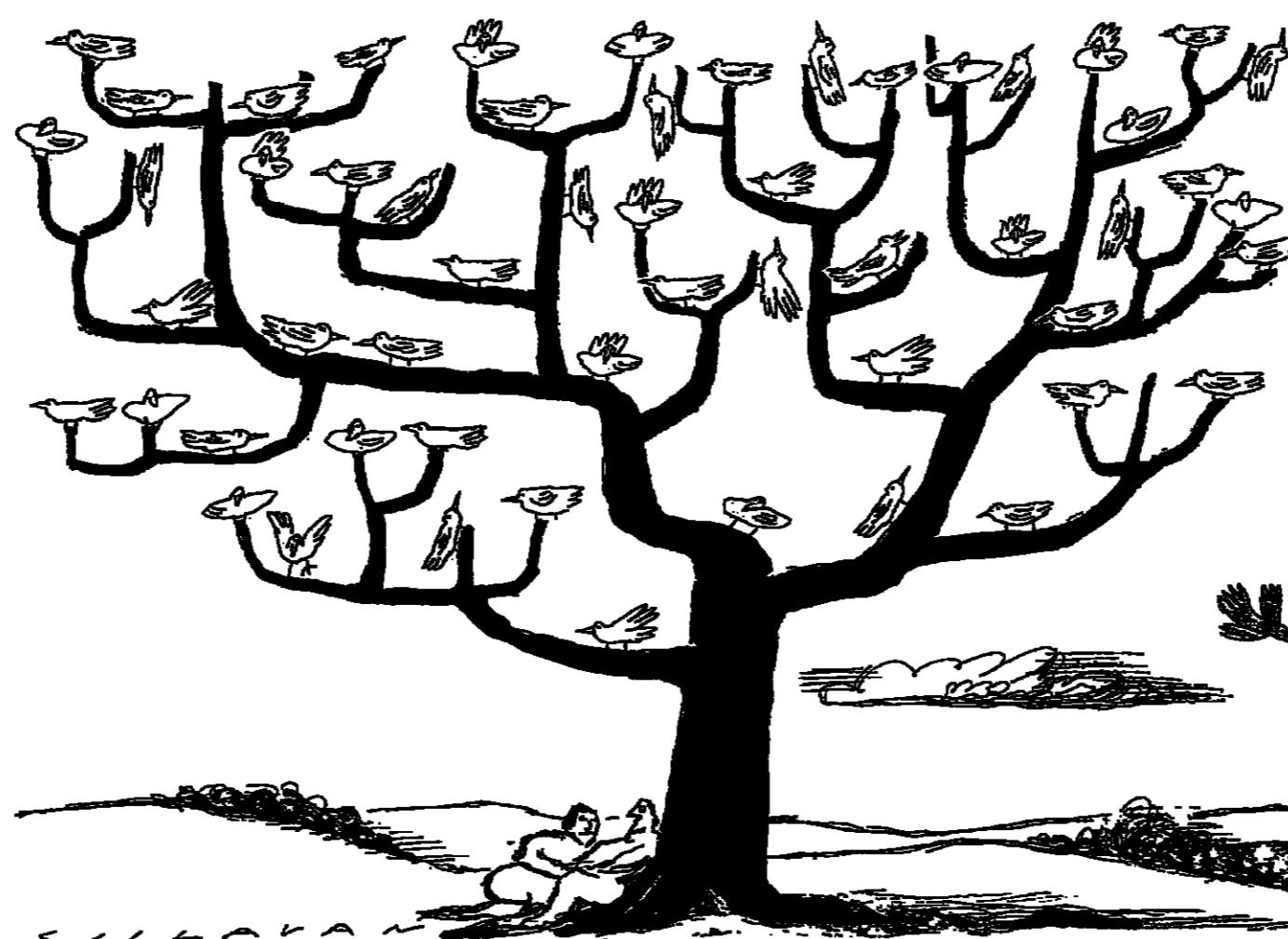
In a ceremony at the German Heavy Ion Research Society's laboratory, 107 was given the name nielsbohrium, after Niels Bohr; 108 was named hassium, after the Latin name for Hesse, where the laboratory is located, and 109 was called meitnerium, after Lise Meitner, the discoverer of nuclear fission.

All the elements since fermium, number 100 in the Periodic Table, are transitory and are of mainly theoretical interest. This does not stop them being the subject of fierce argument, however. For more than 20 years the American chemist Dr Glenn Seaborg, the grandfather of this branch of science, and Russian scientists from the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research have clashed, both claiming to have discovered elements 104 and 105.

The Americans wanted to call them rutherfordium and hahnium, while the Russians favoured kurchatovium and nielsbohrium. Earlier this year a working group from the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and its equivalent in physics credited the two groups jointly with the discovery, to the fury of Dr Seaborg.

The chemistry group has refrained from publishing the finding until Dr Seaborg has written a commentary, according to the journal *Science*, but the physics body went ahead. As a result, the two elements remain unnamed, although they were discovered in the 1960s. Nielsbohrium is already spoken for, so the Russians will have to think of a new name. But don't bet on seaborgium.

NIGEL HAWKES



Men could potentially compete in terms of the quality of their sperm

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The fact that males are, in their various ways, battling for access to the glittering prize, the female egg, need not imply lack of interest in females in the outcome of the battle. Females could benefit from tilting the playing field in favour of certain males.

Such favouritism might help to ensure that the female was fertilised by the best male genes, to the benefit of her sons and daughters. Obviously, female choice could operate pre-coitus. But hints of subtle post-coital processes are emerging. When experimenters from Queen's University, Ontario, removed the male from pairs of North American tree swallows midway during laying, the "widowed" female tree swallow usually acquired a new mate, with whom she sometimes copulated.

• Dr Brooke is a research zoologist at Cambridge University.

UPDATE

An end to animal testing?

A NEW test using skin grown in culture could replace animals in the testing of new products such as household cleaners and cosmetics, according to the American company Procter & Gamble. Gordon Brunner, the company's senior vice-president for research and development, says: "Using our new test as a screen, we can now quickly tell whether a new water-insoluble ingredient or product in development may damage a person's eye." The company has invested more than \$24 million (about £14 million) since 1984 to develop alternatives to animal tests. Skin cells are grown on a nylon mesh, and products to be tested are placed directly on the skin. "We can determine the effects of mascara, face cream, powder, gels or lipstick that might accidentally get into the eye," says Rosemarie Osborne, a toxicologist for the company.

Kangaroo clue

BONES found in northern Australia could be part of an unknown group of giant marsupials that existed up to four million years ago. The bones, found on a farm at Charters Towers, 60 miles west of Townsville, New South Wales, included a jawbone with both upper and lower jaw and teeth. Mike Archer, associate professor of palaeontology at the University of New South Wales, says: "It's certainly nothing we have seen before. The bones are either from an age we don't know about or an age we do know but a species we have never seen before." They show that the animal had a very narrow jaw and a very long tongue. It was definitely a quadrupedal marsupial—a pouched animal belonging to the group that includes the kangaroo, wombats and koala.

Ozone loss

OZONE levels over the South Pole and McMurdo Stations in the Antarctic have been reduced by the effect of volcanic eruptions. The record lows reported in September 1991 appear to be linked to the eruption of Mount Hudson in Chile the month before, according to a report published in *Nature* by Dr David Hoffman and colleagues from the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory in Boulder, Colorado. The eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines in June 1991 may also have contributed.

Space rays

MYSTERIOUS bursts of gamma rays from space could be the result of two neutron stars coalescing.

Where did corn on the cob come from?

An long-standing archaeological riddle seems to have been resolved just south of the Aztec heartlands

One of the most significant souvenirs that Columbus brought back from his early voyages was maize or "Indian corn", the only cereal staple in the Americas. Within less than a generation of his encounter with the Antilles in 1492, maize was being grown in West Africa, and spread rapidly through the Old World.

The origins of maize have always been a mystery, however. A century ago the crop was linked with teosinte, a wild cereal placed within the same *Zea* genus, and found scattered across the highlands of Mexico and Guatemala.

The late Paul Mangelson, who devoted his long career at Harvard to probing the ancestry of corn, would never accept teosinte as the wild precursor, however, because of the physical differences between the species and because he believed the transition time was too short.

Mangelson believed in a now-extinct "wild corn", and in an historic collaboration the archaeologist Richard S. ("Scoty") MacNeish went into the high, dry valleys of Mexico and apparently found it. A score of tiny chewed and burnt cobs from Coxcatlan Cave in the Tehuacan Valley were dated to around 5,500 BC.

There was opposition, however. George Beadle of the University of Chicago thought the Coxcatlan specimens were more likely to be



The Mexican highlands: the French maize below may have been cultivated from teosinte by this farmer's ancestors 3,000 years ago



early cultivated maize; if so, the ancestor still had to be found.

Corroborative evidence seemed to come from Oaxaca, a lower valley than Tehuacan, where James Schoenwetter identified *Zea* pollen in archaeological layers of around 3,000 BC, and noted that the area was so arid that the plants must have been tended by humans to have survived.

But new radiocarbon dating methods have shown the Tehuacan cobs to have been

two thousand years later than had been thought, around 3,600 BC, and now molecular evidence of a likely ancestry between teosinte and maize has been found.

The last of these achievements is the work of Dr John Doebley, of the University of Minnesota. Summarising his work on the DNA of *Zea* in the journal *Economic Botany*, he points out that at least four races of teosinte can be identified from northern Mexico south and east to the borders of El Salvador. The best-known of these

Zea mays mexicana, found in the Aztec heartland of the central plateau around Mexico City, is the race studied by Mangelson and rejected as a maize ancestor.

The solution lies just to the south, however, in the upper basin of the Rio Balsas, which drains into the Pacific: there a new race of teosinte, *Z. m. parviflora*, was recognised by Doebley and Dr Hugh Flis in 1980 and was shown by DNA testing to be closely related to corn.

With the Tehuacan corn now

known to be less than 6,000 years old, but with complex society supported by maize agriculture attested 3,000 years ago in the Gulf Coast region of Mexico, evolution must have been fast.

Farming villages are known even earlier, between 1,500 and 2,000 BC, leaving some two millennia for corn to have emerged as the economic underpinning of ancient Mexican society.

NORMAN HAMMOND

All at sea, but not so you would notice

Construction is to start next year in the United States on the world's largest passenger ship, the *Phoenix World City*. It will carry 5,600 passengers, nearly 13 times the number of guests the London Hilton hotel can accommodate. Each of the 1,800 members of the crew will have his or her own cabin. With a length of 1,262 ft, the ship would stretch from Admiralty Arch half-way to Buckingham Palace and, vertically, could accommodate Nelson's column (with Lord Nelson no doubt protesting vociferously) and still have a few feet to spare. It will exceed the combined tonnage of three of the world's most famous passenger ships, the *Norway*, the *QE2*, and the *Sovereign of the Seas*.

Passengers will be able to choose between three 12-storey hotels, each with a distinct style, appearance and position, giving the ship a downtown feeling. To reassure the hardy voyagers that they really are at sea, the ship will have its own marina, tucked behind giant doors

at the stern, from which four ferries, each capable of holding 400 people, will run short cruises and carry passengers to and from local ports. The marina will have its own shops, cafe, palm trees and even a waterfall.

The ship will cost about \$1 billion. Most of this will be spent in the US, in an attempt to revive the shipbuilding and marine industry. Once afloat, the *Phoenix* will attack the cruise market, worth about \$5 billion a year, almost all of which is controlled by non-Americans, and the meetings and conventions market, worth \$50 billion a year, which is mainly land-based.

If the venture succeeds, the World City Foundation, the ship's owners, will be able to inaugurate the maiden voyage in style—in the vessel's 2,000-seat theatre.

FABIAN ACKER



City on the water: the *Phoenix World City* will carry 5,600 passengers and a crew of 1,800

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BBC1

6.00 Ceefax (43664) 6.30 BBC Breakfast News (78586683) 9.05 Perfect Strangers. Comedy series (r). (Ceefax) (6974138) 9.30 Labour Party Conference 92. Live coverage of the proceedings on the opening day of the Labour party's 91st conference (35409) 10.00 News, regional news and weather (4242003) 10.05 Playdays (s) (5040514) 10.25 Jimbo and the Jet Set (r) (4245190) 10.35 Labour Party Conference 92. Further coverage from Blackpool (8270715) 12.55 Regional News and weather (4766364) 1.00 One O'Clock News. (Ceefax) Weather (75190) 1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax) (s) (4280225) 1.50 Going for Gold presented by Henry Kelly (s) (4284041) 2.15 Knots Landing. The last episode of the drama spin-off from the Dallas epic (5537799) 3.05 Pot Black Timeframe. Speed snooker competition, presented by Eamonn Holmes (s) (3359228) 3.30 Cartoon. The Sorcerer's Apprentice, narrated by Vincent Price (5829022) 3.50 Penny Crayon (r) (4165003) 4.05 Tea with Grandma. Puppet (s) (6173206) 4.10 The New Lassie (r). (Ceefax) (6125645) 4.30 Peter Pan and the Pirates. Cartoon adventures. (Ceefax) (s) (3839225) 4.55 Newsround (4494196) 5.05 Blue Peter. The team visits a fashion show held at St David's School, Chester. (Ceefax) (s) (6632770) 5.35 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax) (s) (910598) Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Molra Stuart. (Ceefax) Weather (913) 6.30 Regional News Magazines (683). Northern Ireland: Neighbours 7.00 Eldorado. (Ceefax) (s) (3041) 7.30 Watchdog. Consumer affairs. (Ceefax) (867)



Marital strife: Dennis Waterman and Judy Buxton (8.00pm)

8.00 On the Up. (c) CHOICE: Proving that someone must like it, this bland comedy show returns for a third series with Dennis Waterman heading the cast as Tony. It's not specially funny so its appeal depends on whether you still find Waterman sexy, or failing that, an attractive personality. The premise — a self-made millionaire is beset by minor marital problems — does at least bring it with the comforting reminder that money doesn't always bring happiness. And thankfully Sam Kelly and veteran *Carry On* Joan Sims are on hand to beef up the humour as Tony's boshie servants. At one stage in fact they seem to be plotting to steam fry Lady Muck (alias Judy Buxton as Tony's wife Ruth) in her sauna. If only they would actually do this, the series might be able to leap from the banal to the enjoyably ridiculous. (Ceefax) (s) (9461)

8.30 The Velvet Claw: The Rich Man's Table. The story of the hyena. (Ceefax) (s) (8596)

9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather (8190)

9.30 Panorama: Britain's Rural Revolution.

(c) CHOICE: Tonight's programme, originally scheduled for last Monday, reports on plans to pay farmers to stop growing food on parts of their land. The compensation known as 'set aside' amounts to around 84 pounds an acre and since the recipients are finding it a very peculiar practice for government to be paying them for not doing something, as Tim Carson puts it: 'I'm a farmer, I'm not here to sit watching weeds grow.' The prospect of once tended land becoming derelict is a worrying one and there are fears that farmers could come under pressure from developers. The really silly part is that the result may not be a fall in production (407867)

10.00 Film 92 with Barry Norman. Among the films reviewed are *Carry On Columbus*, *City of Joy and Bitter Moon* (319770). Northern Ireland: 29 live, Wales: Between Ourselves

10.40 Cagney and Lacey. New York policewomen drama series starring Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly (r). (Ceefax) (547119) Northern Ireland: 10.45 Hm 11.00 Cagney and Lacey

11.30 Careering Ahead. Magazine series looking at new skills, opportunities and ideas in the world of career training (r) (40916)

Wales 11.25 Film 92. 11.35 Careering Ahead

12.00 Weather (5426962). Northern Ireland (to 12.30): Careering Ahead

BBC2

8.00 Breakfast News (9816190) 8.15 The History Man. Bryan McElroy visits Lyddington Bede House, once the palace of the bishops of Lincoln (r) (2318954) 8.20 Play Better Bill. Peter Allis with advice on playing bunkers and water hazards (r) (7384374) 8.50 A Week To Remember (b/w). Pathé newsreels from this week in 1952 (7394885) 9.00 Daytime on Two: how to make a video diary (6090515) 9.10 *Idi* (Perry) (6070751) 9.25 Christianity in Today's World (7010515) 9.45 Storytime (6027662) 10.00 *Mathscope* (5053312) 10.18 Music Time (9049119) 10.40 *Mathsphere* (8744515) 11.00 *Zig Zag* (823) 11.22 *Thinkabout Science* (7784515) 11.35 *Mad About Music* (2085954) 11.55 *Lernexpress* (5894751) 12.10 *The Geography Programme* (5557516) 12.30 *History File* (7202567) 12.50 *Teaching Today* (9879480) 1.20 *Pingu* (65005428) 1.25 *Johnson and Friends* (66562540) 1.35 *Crystal Tipps and Alistar* (78255515) 1.40 *Landmarks: Explorers and Encounters* (4377919) 2.00 News and weather (34881409) followed by *Storytime* (r) (s) (40423732) 2.15 Labour Party Conference 92. Live coverage of the first day's proceedings in Blackpool, presented by Donald McCormick, Vivian White and Ian MacWhirter. *Includes News* (Ceefax) and weather at 3.00 and 3.50 (6855903) 5.30 Grand Prix. Highlights of yesterday's Portuguese grand prix in Estoril (r) (732) 6.00 The Addams Family (b/w). Classic comedy series based on the characters in the New Yorker magazine cartoons. (Ceefax) (754393) 6.25 DEF II begins with *The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air*. American comedy series about a fast-talking, streetwise youth living in opulent California (842022)



Football crazy: Kevin Allen with news and views (6.50pm)

6.50 Standing Room Only. Football magazine series presented by Kevin Allen. This week's edition includes an interview with Denis Law (252867) 7.25 Liquid Television. Animation series (568206) 7.50 Out of Darkness. Dreaming of Democracy. The series examining current efforts being made to reshape African societies looks at the problems facing Algeria. Narrated by Cathy Tyson. (Ceefax) (s) (759225) 8.30 Film: *The Other Lover* (1985) starring Lindsay Wagner and Jack Scalia. A hand-wringing made-for-television romantic drama about a married publishing executive who has an affair with one of her authors. Directed by Robert Ellis Miller. (Ceefax) (73190) 10.00 Murder Most Horrid: A Determined Woman. Dawn French plays a quantum physicist whose naked ambition and scientific curiosity lead her to continue her research into time travel in her garage after being made redundant by her university. With Jim Broadbent and Caroline Blakiston (r) (s) (86645) 10.30 Newsnight presented by Peter Snow. In a special debate to mark the start of the Labour party conference there is a discussion on the party's relationship with the trades unions, co-hosted by the Fabian Society. The panel will include Tony Blair, the shadow home secretary, and Alan Tuffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers (45717) 11.15 The Late Show. Arts and media magazine (s) (127664) 11.55 Weather (299190) 12.00 Open University: Warfare and Welfare (59829). Ends at 12.30am

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6.00am Sunrise (5085604) 9.30 Rolling Report (59564) 10.30 Hours (76222) 11.30 Business Report (76886) 12.30 Good Morning America (67138) 1.30 Good Morning America (67138) 2.30 *One World* (20157) 3.30 *Our World* (40732) 5.00 Live at Five (49732) 7.39 48 Hours (33596) 9.30 48 Hours (56663) 12.30 *Football* (77524) 2.30 *Our World* (42165) 4.30 Beyond 2000 (64875) 5.30 ABC News (20502)

12.00 Weather (5426962). Northern Ireland (to 12.30): Careering Ahead

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